MONDAY, *July* 17. 1769. [NUMB. 1764.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

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[CONTINUED.]

1769. May 15. YESTERDAY, *but before divine Service began*, part of the Town had opportunity of hearing *Nancy Dawſon* from a moſt elegant band of muſic, the French horns certainly were inimitable —It is ſome time ſince we have had ſuch a Sunday morning regale, the drums and fife, being the common entertainment, and 'tis uncertain to whoſe taſte we owe this: Some think it the fancy of Madam G——m, while others think that the juſtice himſelf conceived it might be an agreeable relief to the *Wardens* under the burthen of their duty

May 16. A girl at New Boſton, was lately knock'd down and abuſed by ſoldiers for not conſenting to their beaſtly propoſal; a gentleman hearing the cry of murder, ran to her aſſiſtance, one of the villains, immediately made off, the other the gentleman ſeiz'd, tho' upon his ſtiffly denying the fact & charging it upon the other ſoldier, the gentleman ſuffered him to depart; preſently after the ſame men aſſaulted a young gentleman of character ſuppoſing him to be the perſon who had reſcued the girl from their violence; their oaths, and inſults bro't ſeveral people out of their houſes, upon which the ſoldiers made off, but returned a few minutes after with a number of others, and a ſerjeant at their head, calling out a Riot! A Riot! They then drew their bayonets upon the people and with may oaths and execrations, threatning to confine them in the barracks if they did not immediately diſperſe, accordingly, they began to put their threats in execution by ſeizing one of the company and drag'd him towards the barracks, but the reſt being reſolute, the ſoldiers were obliged to quit him: upon which the whole diſpers'd.

May 17 A woman at the north end entered a complaint with Juſtice Ruddock againſt a ſoldier, and ſome others for a violent attempt upon her, but a Rape was prevented, by the timely appearance of a number of perſons, for protection; when the ſoldier made his eſcape.

May 18. The public highly reſent the conduct of thoſe perſons in this town, who by an importation of goods from Britain, contrary to the general agreement of the merchants, have preferr'd their own ſuppoſed private advantage to the common good of all North-America; ſome of them have been turned out of the Fire Societies they belonged to, and alſo warned out of their ſtores, the owners fearing a backwardneſs of the people to aſſiſt in caſe fire ſhould break out near them,— a number of their beſt cuſtomers in the country, have declined a trade with them, and taken their ſupplies of thoſe who have diſcovered a public ſpirit in this time of danger.— Our merchants in general, are diſpleaſed with thoſe in Britain, who have anſwered any orders from hence, and ſome of them have wrote their friends, that they ſhall withdraw their buſineſs from them, if they are guilty of a like inadvertency: and there are of our principal traders, who have refuſed ſelling their wares to thoſe who have had any dealings with our late importers.

May 19. Some thouſand hand billets have been diſperſed thro' this and the neighbouring colonies; informing that nine perſons among us, whoſe names are therein mentioned, have imported goods from England ſince the late agreement of the merchants of this town:——it was thought proper their names ſhould be publiſhed in order to lead them to reflect on the baſeneſs of their crime, that ſo when they find themſelves ſlighted and ſhunned by their neighbours and acquaintance: their ſhops deſerted, and they feel their fortunes miſerably impaired by proſecuting the plan of purblind avarice; their guilty conſciences rendering this life inſupportable; they may ſeriouſly attend to the concerns of another: And altho' they may ſuffer the puniſhment due to their parricide in this world, may they by a humble and ſincere repentance open the way to forgiveneſs in the next.

May 20 We have before mentioned that one Fellows, who lately commanded a veſſel belonging to a merchant in Cape-Ann, having behaved in ſuch a manner in the Weſt Indies, as to make it difficult for him, to render a fair and juſt account of the tranſactions, choſe an eaſier way of ſettlement, by informing the cuſtom-houſe officers upon oath, that more molaſſes had been landed, than was reported; for which the veſſel, &c. was ſeized, to the almoſt ruin of his owners.—So flagrant an inſtance of baſeneſs and perfidy, could not but intitle him to the favour of ſuch a ſet of men as G—— B——and the B——d of C—m—rs, in conſequence of which, he had a command given him, in one of our little guarda coaſtas, and was alſo furniſhed, as other ſuch infamous and inconſiderate marine officers have lately been, with a commiſſion, conſtituting him an officer of the cuſtoms, with the power of making ſeizures.

Thus commiſſioned, and empowered, he ſoon commenced hoſtilities againſt the merchants, by ſtopping ſuch veſſels, as he met with in cruiſes, rummaging and ſearching them, for pretences for a ſeizure, impreſſing men, &c.—Frequent advices of his extravagancies of this ſort, have been received, but the account we have of his behaviour at Cape-Ann, is really aſtoniſhing, and among many other inſtances of a ſimilar nature, may ſerve to convince Americans, what plan has been adopted by L—d H—gh, for the bracing up of government, and what treatment we are to expect, ſo long as we are held under a military government.

The inhabitants of Cape Ann, had ſpirit & ſtrength enough, to have immediately taken, puniſhed or ſecured, a wretch, who had ſhewn as little regard to their lives, as to the laws of the community, but prudence got the better of their reſentment, and we have this affair fully related in a memorial which Mr. Jacob Parſons, the deputy ſheriff, by their deſire preſented to the governor and council of this province.—Repreſenting that on the 25th inſt. he had in his cuſtody, having duly taken by virtue of a proceſs of law, one Joſiah Merril, as a priſoner: That while he was in the due execution of his office, one Samuel Fellows, a commander of one of his Majeſty's armed Cutters, then in the harbour of Cape-Ann, with four of his men with fire-arms, cutlaſſes, &c. came on ſhore in a boat, and ſaid Fellows, immediately accoſted the ſaid Merril, by aſking him, "What he did there? Upon which, ſaid Merril replied that, "an officer had taken him, and had him in cuſtody for debt. "That in conſequence of this reply, ſaid Fellows commanded ſaid Merril to come away to him, and that he would protect ſaid Merril: That on this encouragement, ſaid Merril broke away from the deputy ſheriff, and ran towards ſaid Fellows; whereupon the deputy ſheriff commanded in his Majeſty's name ſeveral perſons to aſſiſt in ſeizing and ſtopping his priſoner; whom they obeyed and ſeized and held ſaid priſoner; that while this paſſed, ſaid Fellows, who was within four rods from the deputy ſheriff, and his aſſiſtants, ordered his four men to fire: Whereupon two of Fellow's men leaped upon the beach, and ran towards them, until they had got within two rods, when they preſented their arms directly to the deputy ſheriff, and his aſſiſtants, and then fired; the ſhot and ball ſcarcely miſſing them, and entred a ſtore within a few inches of where they ſtood: The priſoner taking advantage of the conſternation they were in, broke away and ran towards ſaid Fellow's boat. That during the whole of this time, ſaid Fellows, and his men, although they were repeatedly told, that the deputy ſheriff was a King's officer, kept a conſtant round of oaths, and imprecations upon the deputy ſheriff, and his aſſiſtants; damning the King's officer, and all who belonged to him; ſwearing, he would blow the brains out of the firſt man who offered to touch ſaid Merril, or come towards the boat; that they would take better fight the next time, and the like; that as ſaid Merril came nearer to the boat, ſaid Fellows and his men kept firing at the deputy ſheriff, till ſaid Fellows commanded his men not to fire any more yet; but to keep a reſerve for any who ſhould attempt a retaking of ſaid Merril. And that after ſaid Fellows and his men, had fired ſix or ſeven times, by which the deputy ſheriff and his aſſiſtants were in the moſt imminent hazard of their lives, the ſaid Fellows and his men yet defending ſaid Merril, retired on board the boat, and ſtill kept firing as they left the ſhore; and the ſheriff has not ſince been able to retake the priſoner, or bring ſaid Fellows to juſtice.

The memorialiſt then, implores his Excellency and Honours, to take the affair into conſideration, and to act thereon, as they ſhall deem moſt for the advancement of juſtice, and the preſervation of peace, order, and good government, &c. (b)

May 21. In conſequence of the above repreſentation, his Excellency the Governor, and his Majeſty's Council, taking the ſaid memorial into conſideration: His Majeſty's council adviſed and ordered, that the King's attorney, make ſtrict inquiry into the affair, and proſecute in law, the ſuppoſed offenders. And alſo ordered, that a copy of ſaid memorial be handed to Commodore Hood, which was accordingly done, and the Commodore was pleaſed to ſignify that he would give immediate orders for inquiring into the affair, and do all in his power to ſecure the perſon offending in ſo notorious a manner to appear and anſwer for his conduct in a court of juſtice.

May 22. It has been juſtly obſerved, "That the colony trade is in a meaſure, a ſyſtem of art and reſtriction; yet the very principle may be deſtroy'd by multiplying to exceſs, the means of ſecuring it." The preſent trade of America has of late years been embarraſſed beyond deſcription, with the multiplicity and intricacy of regulations and ordinances; our late M—n—rs, from whom we muſt exclude the Rockingham adminiſtration, ſeem to be poſſeſſed with ſomething hardly ſhort of a rage, for regulation and reſtriction, they have extended to us their ſeveral acts of parliament, calculated to prevent a contraband trade with their French neighbours, multiplied bonds, certificates, affidavits, warrants, ſufferances, cockets, &c. and every ſpecies of cuſtom houſe officers, both upon the land and water; have ſupported the new regulations with ſuch ſevere penalties, and extended them without the leaſt conſideration of circumſtances to ſo many objects, that American commerce is expiring under them. Upon the firſt appointment of an American board of C—ſ—ms, it was trumpetted to the merchants, by the tools of power, that it was an inſtitution calculated to *retrieve the trade* from many of its preſent embarraſſment; and that ſome of the colonies agents in London, were ſo well ſatisfied, that the reſidence of the C—m—rs in any trading province would be greatly advantageous to its commerce, as to offer in behalf of their conſtituents a large ſum of money, to obtain the preferrence.——Our merchants however, were by no means diſpoſed to hearken to ſuch deluſory inſinuations; they conſidered the project of an American revenue, to be wholly founded upon anti-commercial principles; and a ſet of men ſent among us to ſupport this project, and riot upon its produce, muſt become as obnoxious, as the exerciſe of their power would be diſtreſſing.—Their conjectures were ſoon realized; to ſay nothing of the haughty, imperious, indelicate behaviour of the B---d as men, their whole official conduct has been ſuch, as lead people to conſider them as the greateſt political curſes that could have been ſent among us. This B—d ſoon gave being to ſuch an innumerable train of under officers, &c. that the whole revenue raiſed by the late duties, has been ſcarcely ſufficient to ſatiate their craving appetites; but the monies drained from our merchants, diſtreſſing as it has been, is the leaſt part of our ſufferings; they have, with the advice and aſſiſtance of G—— B—— and the cabal, gone into every meaſure that has appeared to us moſt likely to cramp and leſſen both a provincial and foreign trade, by which we have been ſo impoveriſhed; that thro' neceſſity, as well as reſentment, our farmers and mechanics, are lopping off many articles of ſuperfluities, and going into ſuch manufactures as may be carried on here to the greateſt advantage.

Continued [To be continued.] Page 587

TO BE LET

On a Leaſe of ſeven Years, or more,

An Iron FORGE or FINERY,

at Uxbridge, lately well repaired, having at preſent two Fires, but another may eaſily be made, as may be likewiſe a Mill for a Trip Hammer. There is alſo higher up the Stream Room to build a Griſt-Mill.

Likewiſe a FARM (on which it ſtands) containing about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improved. It has thereon a Dwelling-Houſe, lately well repaired, a Barn, a new Coal-Houſe, a Smith's Shop, and a Houſe for Workmen.

It is well ſituated for the Sale of Bar Iron, and for a Store, to ſupply the Country round with Neceſſaries, lying on the Oxford Road from Boſton, and on the County Road to Worceſter, is 27 Miles from Providence, and 45 from Boſton.

For further Particulars enquire of JOHN MERRETT, near Providence, or SAMUEL READ, at Uxbridge.

N. B. The whole Premiſes will be ſold VERY REASONABLE, if it ſuits any one better to buy than to rent them, and though now worked, are ſo held as to be entered upon immediately, either by a Tenant or Purchaſer.

TICKETS in FANEUIL-Hall-Lottery Letter E may be had at the *Heart & Crown.*

*** Thoſe who incline to be Adventurers in Faneuil-Hall Lottery muſt purchaſe ſpeedily,— as the Managers purpoſe to draw very ſoon.——

(a) They got the Stamp act Repealed (c) vid. the appointment of the Board page 648. Vol. 1. (f) Duties on molaſs vid pa. 9 — Glaſs vid page 735. Vol. 1.

Gilliam (a) Governor Barnard & Board of Commiſſioners — Lord Hillsborough — Miniſters & Cuſtoms Commiſſioners & Board (b) Page 511. Turn to Index to Find the Agreements (c) vid. margin, p. 52; (a) Madam Gilliam, a Fitch Name for Juſtice Murray called so from Juſtice Gilliam who gave ex[illegible]

Last Saturday Mr. *Hancock*, Col. *Bowers*, Major *Hawley*, Col. *Brattle*, and Mr. *Otis*, a Committee of the Honorable House of Representatives, waited upon the Governor of this Province with their Answer to his Excellency's Messages of the 6th & 12th Inst. [*See the last Page of this Paper.*]

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have contemplated your several Messages of the 6th and 12th Instant, as fully as the Time to which you were pleas'd to limit them would admit. And as General Gage's Letter on this Subject dated 15th of May, of which we were favour'd with an Extract only, must have been receiv'd before the Meeting of the General Assembly, we think it very extraordinary that your Excellency should suffer *five* or *six Weeks* to elapse before you thought proper to give us the *least Intimation* of this *Matter*. It is also surprizing that as the *Barrack Master General* Col. *Robinson*, was in *Boston* near a Month, the greater Part of which Time the General Assembly was sitting, we never before heard of the "*Demand*" which he had "*the Honor to make*" as he is pleas'd to express himself in his Letter to your Excellency of the 18th of June. It is wonderful indeed that this House should have no Notice of that *Demand* till the 6th Instant, and that a *quickning Message* should so soon follow. Between the Messages Lord's Day intervening, the House had adjourn'd as usual from Saturday to Monday. But it is truly astonishing that when the gracious Desires of Majesty itself, of Aids in Men and Money, in the late War in which we freely bled with our Fellow Subjects and Brethren of Great-Britain, as well as America, and on other less arduous Occasions, have with Royal Clemency and great Condescension ever been intimated in the Form only of a *Requisition*, the *Barrack Master General* should hold so high & peremptory a Tone as the word *Demand* must necessarily imply. The Indignity thus offer'd to your Excellency's *Commission* would have been an Affair intirely between your *Excellency* and the *Barrack Master General*, had it not been communicated to us as an Appendage, nor accompanied your Message of the 6th Instant, the Subject of which we shall now more immediately consider.

The publick Proceedings of this House, we trust, will sufficiently evince to the whole World and to all posterity the Idea we entertain of the sudden Introduction of a Fleet and Army here; of the unparrallelled Methods us'd to procure this Armament, & of the indefatigable Pains of your Excellency and a few interested Persons to keep up a standing Force here by Sea and Land in a Time of profound Peace, under the mere Pretence of the Necessity of such a Force to aid the Civil Authority. But were it a Time of War, and the Necessity of such a Force ever so great, of which it is admitted the King by Virtue of his undoubted Prerogative of marching his Armies, and directing his Fleets to any part of his Realms or Dominions, is the sole Judge, yet Sir, it should be remembered that the very Nature of a free Constitution requires that those Fleets and those Armies should be supported only by the *Aids voluntarily* granted by the *Commons*. Thus till very lately they have been supported, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but in all the British Dominions.

May it please your Excellency, We are constrained to be very explicit upon the *Funds* propos'd, and the Law alluded to, both in your Message of the 6th Instant, and in the Extract of General Gage's Letter before us. By *Funds* we presume is meant a Provision for the Reimbursement of such Expences as have been occasion'd or may accrue in Consequence of quartering the Troops here: and by *Law* we presume is meant the Mutiny Act, so commonly call'd, which was pass'd in the 6th Year of the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign. By this Act it is declared the Officers & Soldiers quarter'd as therein more particularly express'd shall from time to time be furnished and supplied by a Person or Persons to be authorized or appointed for that Purpose by the Governor and Council of each respective Province, or upon the Neglect or Refusal of such Governor and Council in any Province, then by two or more Justices of the Peace residing in or near the Place of quartering, with "Fire" and other enumerated Articles; and that the respective Provinces shall "*repay such Person or Persons* all such Sum or Sums of Money by him or them paid, for the taking, hiring, and fitting up uninhabited Houses, and for furnishing the Officers and Soldiers therein and in the Barracks with "Fire," *and the other enumerated Articles. And such Sum or Sums are by said Act required to be* "*raised in such Manner as the publick Charges for the Provinces respectively are raised.*" And it is also further declared by said Act, that, "the extraordinary *Expence of Carriages be paid by the Province or Colony where the same shall arise.*"

From hence it is obvious that a Governor and Council have no more Right by this Act to draw any Money out of the Colony Treasury than the two Justices mentioned therein. The Duty prescribed is entirely confined to the appointment of a Person or Persons to furnish and supply the Articles in said Act mentioned. Such is the unreasonableness & Severity of the Act, that it leaves to the Assemblies not the least Colour of a Privilege, but only the pitiful Power to raise the Sums in such Manner as the publick Charges of the Provinces respectively are rais'd. Hence it is manifest how unconscionably the Governor and Council have acted in the Payments they have order'd between the Dissolution of the last Year's Assembly and the convening of this, for Articles furnished his Majesty's 65th Regiment lately quartered in the Barracks at Castle William: For it is known there was no Fund provided, consequently there could be no Appropriation made by the General Court for that Purpose.

We shall now with your Excellency's Leave take a nearer View of the Act of Parliament above mentioned. This whole Continent has for some Years past been distress'd with what are called Acts for imposing Taxes on the Colonists for the express purpose of raising a Revenue, and that without their Consent in Person or by Representative. This subject has been so fully handled by the several Assemblies and in the Publications that have been made, that we shall be as brief as possible upon that Head; but we take leave to observe that in Strictness all those Acts may be rather called Acts for raising a TRIBUTE in America for the further Purposes of Dissipation among Placemen and Pensioners. And if the present System of Measures should be much further pursued, it will soon be very difficult if possible to distinguish the Case of Widows and Orphans in America plunder'd by infamous Informers, from those who suffer'd under the Administration of the most oppressive of the Governors of the Roman Provinces, at a period when that once proud & haughty Republick after having *subjugated* the *finest Kingdoms* in the World, and drawn all the Treasures of the *East* to *imperial Rome*, fell a Sacrifice to the unbounded Corruption and Venality of its *Grandees*. But of all the new Regulations, the *Stamp Act* not excepted, this under Consideration is the most excessively unreasonable. For in Effect the yet *free* Representatives of the *free* Assemblies of North-America are called upon to re-pay of their own and their Constituents Money such Sum or Sums as *Persons* over whom they *can* have no *Check* or *Controul* may be pleased to *expend!* As Representatives we are deputed by the People, agreeable to the Royal Charter and the Laws of this Province. By that Charter and the Nature of our Trust we are only empowered to "grant such Aids" and "levy such Taxes for his Majesty's service as are reasonable," of which if we are not free and independent Judges we can no longer be *free* Representatives, nor our Constituents *free* Subjects. If we are *free* Judges, we are at Liberty to follow the Dictates of our own Understanding, without Regard to the Mandates of another; much less can we be *free* Judges, if we are but blindly to give as much of our own and of our Constituents Substance as may be commanded or thought fit to be expended, by those we know not.

Your Excellency must therefore excuse us in this EXPRESS DECLARATION, *That as we cannot, consistently with our Honor or Interest, and much less with the Duty we owe our Constituents, so we shall never make Provision for the Purposes in your several Messages above mentioned.*

Saturday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to sign the Bills which were ready for his Assent, after which he made the following SPEECH to the House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AT the opening of this Session, I had in contemplation the expediency of passing the public Bills which were necessary to the Government with all due expedition, and particularly the Supply Bill, without which the whole Provincial Debt, by a Law then subsisting, would have been levied in one Year, which would have been a great Burthen upon the People. And I had resolved with myself to promote the expediting such necessary Bills, and to avoid and remove, as far as I could, all difficulties which might obstruct the same. But you, Gentlemen, had not the same Disposition: You not only put a stop to all real Business with the most trifling pretences for some Weeks together; but you endeavoured, by all means you could, to oblige me, in the course of my Duty, to put an abrupt end to the Session, before you would permit the necessary Business of the Province even to be brought before you.

In this, Gentlemen, you had some success: You put me under the difficulty of either not making proper Provision for the necessary Service of the Government, which could not be done without continuing the Session, or by a continuation of it, showing a want of regard to the dignity of the Crown. The Assertions, Declarations and Resolutions, which you have from the beginning of the Session to this Time continued to issue, in direct Opposition to the Sense of the sovereign Legislature, as it has been lately declared, and in Terms entirely inconsistent with the Idea of this Province being a Part of the British Empire, would have demanded of me an immediate Vindication of the Honor of the Crown, by putting an early End to this Session, if I had not been restrained by my concern for the Exigencies of the State. And I must rely upon his Majesty's favorable indulgence in accepting my attention to the Necessities of the People, in lieu of the resentment which was due to the misbehavior of their Representatives.

To his Majesty therefore and, if he pleases, to his Parliament must be referred your invasion of the rights of the imperial Sovereignty. By your own acts you will be judged; you need not be apprehensive of any Misrepresentations; as it is not in the power of your Enemies, if you have any, to add to your Publications: they are plain and explicit, and need no comment.

It is my Duty, and I shall do it with regret, to transmit to the King true Copies of your Proceedings: and, that his Majesty may have an Opportunity to signify his Pleasure thereupon before you meet again, I think it necessary to Prorogue this General Court immediately to the usual Time of its Meeting for the Winter Session.

Council-Chamber,
July 15, 1769. *Fra. Bernard.*

The General Assembly was then prorogued by Order of his Excellency to Wednesday the 10th Day of January next.

The following ACTS passed the last Sessions of the General Assembly, viz.

An Act for supplying the Treasury with the Sum of Eighty eight Thousand one Hundred and fifty eight Pounds, *to be thence issued for discharging the public Debts, and drawing the same into the Treasury again.*

An Act for apportioning and assessing a Tax of Thirty Thousand Pounds, *&c.*

An Act for granting unto his Majesty several Rates and Duties of Impost and Tonnage of Shipping.

An Act for empowering the East Precinct in Salem *where the Rev. Mr.* James Diman *now officiates, to raise Money for defraying ministerial and other necessary Charges of said Precinct.*

An Act to enable Robert Peirpont *to collect the Taxes uncollected by* Samuel Adams *late Collector of Taxes for the Town of* Boston.

An Act to prevent the Destruction of Alewives and other Fish in Ipswich *River, and to encourage the Increase of the same,*

An Act for reviving and continuing sundry Laws that are expired and near expiring.

Messrs FLEETS.

The Intimation of the Public a few years ago of the advantages of raising Mulberry Trees for the culture of Silk, I find has not been altogether unattended to, for many persons in town and country to my knowledge have produced the Mulberry Seed and raised vast number of Trees, and some have formed large and elegant plantations, which doubtless in a few years will reward their care. I observed in Mr. Draper's paper of the 25th of May last the following Letter, which please to reprint, viz.

"*Mr. Southwick*, Newport, April 14, 1769.

"ONE of your Readers having observed in the Boston New-Papers several pieces upon the "subject of raising Mulberry Trees, gives you li- "berty to inform the public that to his certain "knowledge Mulberry Trees are easier and much "quicker raised than Apple-trees, that three years "ago he sow'd a small bed of about 3 feet & a half "wide and about 22 feet long with Mulbery Seeds, "from which he raised above three hundred trees, "many of which are now above ten feet high, the "greatest part are now transplanted."

This and many instances that might be produced prove the practicability of raising in a few years any number of Trees.—The ease with which the Silk Worms may be tended by every family, the many advantages to the public arising from the sale of raw Silk for remittances, &c. have been fully set forth in former publications, therefore I shall not now inlarge upon them. The chief design at present is to remind the public that this week and the next is the proper time to collect Mulberries for Seeds, the *Berries* may be immediately planted about one and a half inches deep in good ground and warm situation, but I think they are better dried about two month carefully preserved from mould by stiring and then planted as before, but for sale or transporting it will be better to separate the Seeds by washing them clean from the Pulp and have them well dried in the sun. The Seeds may be sown in the Spring or Fall, but I much prefer the Fall as the Trees come up earlier the next year, and get a growth whereby they are the better able to endure the cold of the following winter. Those persons that have but one or two Trees come to perfection had better make a beginning not only to perfect themselves in the method of tending the Worms, but to encourage others to bring on their Trees as soon as may be.—One person in a neighbouring town the last year raised above six thousand Balls from three Trees, which Balls he brought and sold in Boston.

There are some persons among us that understand the true method of winding the balls; and the public will soon be advertised where they may see a reel and be instructed in the art of winding with great expedition.—I shall conclude with observing, that one gentleman the last year offered a bounty of One Hundred Dollars as advertised in the public Prints to encourage the raising of Mulberry Trees, it is hopeed the government will think it worthy of attention and offer such encouragement as shall bring this business to perfection as almost every family in the province might in a few years raise so much Silk as would pay their Taxes, and yet be chiefly the employment of children.

July 14th, 1769. Your's, MORUS.

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(1) Having Raised & kept in pay 7000 Men 3 Years. — vid page 1073.

(2) vid page for Resolves of the House 527, & 576.) — vid Arrival of Army &c pa. 263. & vid Mutiny Act pa. 274.

(3) vid Molasses Act pa. 9 Sea Act pa. 735 Vol. 1. & vid in y Index to Remonstrances, petitions & Letters of y House on this Subject & vide page 677 vol 1 on this subject.

(4) vid Stamp Act pa. 53 Vol. 1.

(5) vid Charter pa. 1077.

(6) vid Resolves of the House pa. 576

(7) vid Resolves of y Lords &c pa. 475

8/ M^r Wm Whitwell.

The highest Censure of Governor Barnard is the Greatest Praise! & Thus ended this Session, perhaps one of the most Glorious that this Province ever saw for the Firmness of the

Philadelphia, July 6.

We hear from Maryland, that when the names of the merchants who signed the Address to his Majesty were known there, it was discovered that some few of them were tobacco merchants, and that three of them had vessels there; on which the people resolved, that those vessels should not have any more tobacco, at least till all the other vessels were full. In consequence of which resolution, a number of hogsheads of tobacco, that had been brought to the landing for one of the vessels, were stopped by the people, who absolutely refused letting them go on board, altho' the fiat was come to take them in.

Last week arrived at New-Castle, his Majesty's ship Hussar, Capt. Cornor, being stationed here.

As a proof of the length to which tyranny may be carried by those who have power in their hands, we have the following anecdote.—Soon after the conclusion of the late disturbances at Hispaniola, a young gentleman of a large fortune going to Port au Prince, to dispose of some sugars, wore his hanger by his side as formerly, which was reported to the General, whereupon he had him seized, and ordered a court to try him, but they finding nothing worthy of punishment, acquitted him; this also being told the General, he surrounded the house with his soldiers, took the young gentleman, had him shot, and confiscated his estate; and the whole court he sent home to France in a ship.

Extract of a Letter from St. John's, in Newfoundland, dated May 11, 1769.

"This day a schooner from Barbados, with 26 hogsheads of Rum, and 16 barrels of Sugar, was seized by our custom-house officer, for want of certificate of the Isle of Man Bond being given; a very frivolous affair, for an honest man losing his property.—*Quere.* Why should not every officer be accountable for his neglect, in not supplying an ignorant skipper with necessary papers, as well as papers without erasements, which, in either case leaves them liable to confiscation? But it rather carries the appearance of a design to play into each others hands as it brings the more grist to the mill."

New-York, July 10.

By Capt. Rogers in 27 days from Pensacola, we learn, that Governor Elliot, who lately came there from England, died *very suddenly* in his garden, of the same disorder that the late Sir Danvers Osborne died of in this city. Mr. Elliot was a Gentleman of an amiable disposition, and had acquired the affections of all the inhabitants; but that he seemed to indulge a fatal melancholly, which had brought him to his end, just one month after his arrival.

HARTFORD, July 10.

We hear from Northampton, that last wednesday afternoon, came up there the most severe storm of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, that has been known for many years past.—It rained so hard for several hours, that the meadows were overflowed with the water between 3 and 4 feet deep—great quantities of hay was carried off by the flood. During the storm the house of Deacon —— Hunt of that place, was struck with lightning—the lightning entered at the top of the chimney, & ran down to the lower floor, where two of Deacon Hunt's children were standing, one about 14, the other about 7 years of age, both of which were instantly killed. The lightning did the house but very little damage.

NEWPORT, July 10.

We can assure the public that Spinning is so much encouraged among us, that a Lady in town, who is in very affluent circumstances, and who is between 70 and 80 years of age, has within about 3 weeks become a very good spinner, though she never spun a thread in her life before.—Thus has the love of liberty and dread of tyranny, kindled in the breasts of old & young a glorious flame, which will eminently distinguish the fair sex of the present time through far distant ages.

We hear the Liberty Sloop, which sailed a few days past on a cruise, has taken a prize; but of what nation, or whither bound, we have not learnt, but imagine her to belong to some of the North-American colonies, as the whole navy force of his B—t—n-ty seems to be principally aimed against those colonies, notwithstanding they are inhabited by the best subjects that ever served a King, and most remarkable for loyalty and yielding obedience to every constitutional Act of parliament.

SALEM, July 11.

The Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, D. D. late Pastor of a Church at Chelsea, in Connecticut, came to Town last Saturday, with his Family, he having accepted an Invitation of settling in the Ministry over the Church and Congregation, of which the late Reverend Mr. Huntington was Pastor.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Last Night was Stolen out of the Cabin of the Schooner *Shirley*, lying at *Griffin's* Wharf, a Silver WATCH, with a Brown Ribbon and single Key, a Blue Cloth Coat and red & white striped Waistcoat, a pair of plain Silver Buckles, and some Money. Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves and will bring him or them to me the Subscriber on board said Vessel, or to Mr. *William Griffin's* near the Town-House in King-street, shall be intitled to the above Reward.

Boston, July 17. 1769. *John Hilton, jun'r.*

BOSTON, July 17. 1769.

Wednesday last died at Newbury Port, Mrs. ELIZABETH GREENLEAF, Consort to BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Esq; and eldest Daughter to the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, of this Town.

Last Wednesday Night died very suddenly, Capt. JOHN HAMOCK, a noted Vintner in Royal Exchange Lane.—He went to Bed in Health, and not rising the usual Time, one of the Family went to his Chamber, and found him Dead in the Bed.—His Remains were decently interr'd on Saturday last.

Last Saturday Morning died Mrs. FRANCES TYLER, Consort of Mr. JOSEPH TYLER, of this Town, and eldest Daughter of JOHN TYNG, Esq;

Wednesday last arrived here from Halifax, his Majesty's Ship Rippon, of 60 Guns; as also our Station Ship, the Rose: These Ships carried the 65th Regiment from Castle-Island.

We hear the Rippon is to sail from this Port for England the 25th of July, in whom it is said his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Bart. & the Hon. Brigadier-General MACKAY goes Passengers.

The Hon. CHARLES MORRIS, Esq: (Surveyor of Lands and one of his Majesty's Council of the Province of Nova Scotia, and one of the Commissioners appointed to settle the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey) with his Lady, came in one of the above Vessels from Halifax.

The Hon. JONATHAN SEWALL, Esq; Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for Nova-Scotia, &c. who went to Halifax in the Rose Man of War, returned last Wednesday in the same Ship.

The Hon. Commodore Hood, with his Lady and Family, are embarked on board His Majesty's Ship Romney, which is to sail for Halifax in a few Days.

Tuesday last sailed from this Port for Halifax, his Majesty's Ship Launceston, having on board four Companies of the 64th Regiment; the remaining Companies of that Regiment are shortly to follow.

The Beginning of this Week a Schooner belonging to this Place arrived here from Madeira, commanded by Capt. Phillips, the late Captain, named Barnard, belonging to Nantucket, a Fortnight before in a high Gale of Wind, fell over-board, and was drowned:—He was upon the Water 10 or 12 Minutes, and the People tried all in their Power to save him, but were not able.

A Schooner near the Banks, has taken up the Crew of the ship Rainbow, Capt. Philip Vescott, of London, from No. Carolina, being in great distress.

We hear that the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; the patriotic Speaker of the House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia, is on his Journey upon a Visit to this Metropolis.

The Hon. House of Representatives of this Province, in their late Session, voted a very respectful Answer to the Letter received from the House of Burgesses of Virginia, as lately mentioned.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in a neighboring Colony, to a Gentleman in this Town.

I Most sincerely congratulate you, upon being once more allow'd a house of commons in your Province, and am very glad to find that the true old English Spirit for Liberty, their peculiar characteristic, still reigns in their breasts.

The steps taken previous to the election, their determinate resolution not to transact any public business under the mouths of cannon; their sensible Messages to the Governor; and above all, their firm decent and spirited Resolutions, are the subject of joy and admiration to every lover of the British constitution, and friends of the Colonies among us. And I dare venture to prophecy, that those that are yet unborn, will, with the greatest pleasure and esteem, revere and honor the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the year 1769; and hold in the utmost contempt the detestable name of B——d, and his associates.—I am particularly well pleased with your resolution respecting General Gage; I think you have given him a fine trimming, and treated him just as he deserved; I wish he had sense enough to feel it, and thereby be learnt to keep his fingers out of the fire, when he has no occasion to put them in.

Mr. Bowdoin's address to the Governor, upon his negativing him as a Councellor, is much admired; and I think not without a great deal of justice.

I have lately been reading over Wilkes's works; some papers of the North Briton, I think, are inimitable, and let his private character be what it will, it then was, & now is, very necessary, that the nation should have such a person held up to view. It appears to me, that in him the cause of America will be tried."

The Public are hereby informed,

That no one Person has the Small-Pox in Town, or the Symptoms of it, excepting those who are in the Hospital at *New Boston*, and at Mr. *Crafts's* House near Liberty-Tree; all of whom are in a fair Way of Recovery. Guards are continued and red Flags kept out at those Places, as also at the House from whence Mrs. *Tyler* has been buried, as Signals of Infection: These will not be removed, nor the Fences which stop the Passage Ways taken down, until the respective Houses are so thoroughly cleansed as to prevent any Danger of Infection therefrom.

By Order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boston, July 17. 1769.

For LONDON,

The SHIP *SUSANNA*, *Henry Johnson*, Master, Now laying at the Long Wharf, with good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to *Francis Green*, in King-street.

Bartholomew Kneeland

Hereby informs his Customers and others, THAT he has removed from the Shop adjoining the Mill-Bridge, to the Fourth Shop Northward of School-Street, nearly opposite to the Heart and Crown in Cornhill:—*Where he has to sell by Wholesale or Retail,*

An Assortment of English Goods, &c. at the lowest Rates for Cash.

A few Pipes of particular Sterling

Madeira WINES, to be Sold by HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5. on the Long Wharf.—*Where may be had on reasonable Terms,*

Choice New-York Madeira Wine in Pipes, ½ Pipes & Quarter Casks, Common Madeira Wine, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Logwood, Sperma Ceti Candles warranted pure, Esopus Flour, common Ditto, Anchors of various Sizes, a good Assortment of American Cordage, Sterling, Hibernia and Batsto Pig Iron, Ship Bread, Pot-Ash Kettles, Iron Fish Kettles, New York Butter Bread, Rusk, Iron Stoves, Dumb Fish, &c. &c.

Choice Lisbon SALT

To be Sold on board the Sloop *William* and *Mary*, *Joseph Procter*, Master, lying at the Long Wharf. Enquire of the Master on board, or at WILLIAM TAYLOR's Store; at which Place may be had, **Rice, Flour, Indian Corn, Cocoa, Cotton,** Bohea Tea, Indigo, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and all sorts of Ship Chandlery, cheap for Cash.

For Sale, on board the Schooner Industry, Wm. C. Latimer *Master, lying in the Town Dock,*

A Quantity of Indian Corn and Wheat. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, or to Mr. *John Edlowe*, at their Lodgings at Mr. *McLane's* in Kingstreet.

July 15th 1769. *Wm. Griffin.*

Rebecca Flagg, the Wife of me the Subscriber, having eloped from my Bed and Board: This is to caution all Persons from trusting her on my Account, for I hereby declare I will pay no Debts she shall contract after the Date hereof.

Boston, July 17, 1769. *William Flagg.*

To be sold at Public Vendue,

All the Lands belonging to the Estate of the late *Joseph Dwight*, Esq; deceas'd, viz. Those in *Brookfield*, in the County of *Worcester*, and in *Shutesbury* and *Palmer* in the County of *Hampshire*, will be sold at the House of Mr. —— *Rice*, Innholder in *Brookfield*, on the first Tuesday of *August* next.—And those at *Great-Barrington*, *Lanesborough* and *Lenox*, in the County of *Berkshire*, at the House of *Samuel Brown* in *Stockbridge*, on the second Tuesday of the same Month. The Sales to begin at Nine of the Clock in the Morning of each Day. For a particular Description of the Lands in the County of *Worcester*, inquire of *Jedediah Foster*, Esq; of *Brookfield*; of those in the County of *Hampshire*, of Mr. *Jonas Locke* of *Shutesbury*; and of those in the County of *Berkshire*, of either of the Subscribers, Executors of the last Will of said Deceased.

ELIJAH WILLIAMS.
STEPHEN WEST.
ELIJAH DWIGHT.

To be Sold at the *Heart* & *Crown* in Cornhill,

The Manual Exercise

As ordered by his MAJESTY in 1764, Together with **PLANS and EXPLANATIONS.**

Custom-House, Boston, *July* 15. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Graham & Latimere from Virginia; Turner from Newfoundland; Wells from New-Haven; Gorham from St. Martins; Stacey from St. Eustatia and Dominico; Phillips from Madeira; Symmes and Patten from Jamaica; Dean from St. Eustatia and Turks-Island; Rose from Surinam and St. Eustatia; Procter from Faro; English & Bosworth, C. Nichola.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Arnold, Wescutt & Silas Atkins to Newfoundland; Johnson & Hall to London; Brooks to New Haven; Silas Atkins, jun'r. to West-Indies; Ball & Pulling to Nova-Scotia; Hilton to New York & Virginia; Laha to Halifax; Higgins to New-London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Lewis for New-Haven; Boyd for New London; Rich for Nova-Scotia; Atwood for Halifax; Clarke for N. Providence; Cliff for Philadelphia; Mill for Africa; Jarvis for Western-Islands; Frazer for Dominica; Robson for London; Hosea for Liverpool.

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† [illegible] Majesty ‖ Barnard ¶ vide Page 531 * who Hanged himself. See Page 158 Vol. I
§ vide page 486 (a) Page 527 (b) Page 572 Δ of the Small Pox. (c) vid Index.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

July 13. 1769.

The following Meſſage mentioned in our laſt to be voted by the Houſe, was Yeſterday delivered to his Excellency the Governor at Cambridge. We ſhall give it our Readers from the Votes.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, July 4. 1769.

ORDERED, That Mr. *Hancock*, Mr. *Spooner*, Mr. *Otis*, Major *Hawley*, and Mr. *Greenleaf*, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet, with the following Anſwer to his Meſſage of 28th June laſt.

THO's CUSHING, Speaker.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

BY your Meſſage to this Houſe of the 28th June laſt, we are informed, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed by his Sign Manual, to ſignify to you his Will and Pleaſure that you repair to Great-Britain, to lay before him the State of this Province. We are bound in Duty at all Times, and we do more eſpecially at this Time chearfully acquieſce in the lawful Command of our Sovereign: It is a particular Satisfaction to us that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order a true State of this Province to be laid before him; for we have abundant Reaſon to be aſſured that when his Majeſty ſhall be made fully acquainted with the great and alarming Grievances which his truly loyal Subjects here have ſuffered thro' your Adminiſtration, and the Injuries they have ſuſtained in their Reputation, as well as every important Intereſt, he will in his great Clemency and Juſtice frown upon and for ever remove from his Truſt all thoſe who by wickedly miſinforming his Miniſters, have attempted to deceive even his Majeſty himſelf. Your Excellency is beſt acquainted with the Part you have acted; your own Letters have enabled this Houſe and the Publick in ſome Meaſure to form a Judgment. And while you will neceſſarily be employed as this Houſe conceives, in ſetting your own Conduct in the moſt favourable Light before his Majeſty, we are perſuaded we ſhall be able to anſwer for our ſelves and our Conſtituents, to the Satisfaction of our Sovereign whenever we ſhall be called to it.

You are pleaſed to communicate to the Houſe an Inſtruction for the Appropriation of the Salary granted to his Majeſty's Governor during ſuch Time as he may be abſent from the Colony: But as we are not "made to underſtand" that your Excellency will be continued in your Office as Governor of the Province after your expected Departure from it, the Houſe cannot in Faithfulneſs to their Conſtituents make an unprecedented Grant of this Money for Services which we have no Reaſon to expect will ever be performed.

Your Excellency muſt be fully ſenſible that the People of this Province have never failed in Duty to his Majeſty, to make ample Proviſion for the Support of his Government. You will be pleaſed to remember that you are fully paid to the Second of *Auguſt* next, before the Expiration of which Time you will embark for *Great-Britain*. We ſhall then make the neceſſary Proviſion "for the Support of the Dignity of the Government," and when his Majeſty ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to appoint another Governor, we truſt this People will be ready, as they ever have been to grant him an ample Salary, proportioned to their own Abilities, and ſuitable to his Station and Merit. Theſe are the only Conſiderations which ought to have any Weight with this Houſe in granting the People's Money for the Support of a Governor.—His Majeſty's 49th Inſtruction now before the Houſe, and to which you refer us, is a Rule for your Excellency, but we conceive, was never intended for the Houſe of Repreſentatives—We have however the Pleaſure of obſerving, that your Excellency is not at all reſtrained by it, from ſigning any Bills, or other Matters that may be laid before you, at any Time preceding the Grant of a Salary for the Support of Government, and therefore we have a juſt Right to expect that you will not upon that Account retard ſuch publick Buſineſs now before you, as his Majeſty's Service and the Welfare of the People indiſpencibly requires.

vide Page 567

Thurſday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz. vide page 580

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HEREBY communicate to you an Extract of a Letter I have received ſome Time ago from General GAGE, deſiring that I would lay before you the Accounts of the Expenditures incurred by Quartering His Majeſty's Troops at *Boſton*, that Funds may be provided for diſcharging the ſame. I accordingly lay before you the ſaid Accounts, as communicated to me by Col. *Robertſon*, together with a Copy of a Letter from him upon the Subject. The Vouchers referred to in the ſaid Letter are in the Hands of Col. *Joſeph Goldthwait*, who will produce the ſame to your Order. I deſire that you will take theſe Accounts into your Conſideration, and provide proper Funds for diſcharging the ſame, ſo far at leaſt as you are required by Law.

I am alſo deſired by the General to make a Requiſition to you, that Proviſion may be made for the further Quartering His Majeſty's Forces in the Town of *Boſton*, and Caſtle-Iſland, according to Act of Parliament.—This Proviſion was made for the 65th Regiment whilſt it was quartered in the Caſtle-Iſland, by my Order, with the Advice of Council. But now the General Court is ſitting, it is proper that you ſhould take Order in this Buſineſs, and eſpecially in providing Funds for that Purpoſe, without which further Proviſion cannot be made. I deſire you would act thereupon as ſoon as you can, as I underſtand that the Quartering the 29th Regiment in the Caſtle Barracks is delayed for Want of it.

July 6. 1764. Fra. Bernard.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

AS the Seſſion is drawing to a Concluſion, I muſt deſire that you will give an Anſwer to my Meſſage of Thurſday laſt, and that you will diſtinguiſh between the Charges ariſing from the hiring Barracks and furniſhing them, and the Charges of purchaſing ſuch Proviſions as are directed by Act of Parliament to be provided by the Province; and that you will alſo give an Anſwer, whether you will or will not eſtabliſh Funds for the future ſupplying Proviſions, according to Act of Parliament, to the Troops quartered in Barracks in the Town of *Boſton*, or which ſhall or may be quartered in the Provincial Barracks on the Caſtle-Iſland, or either of them. And I deſire that you will be explicit and diſtinct in theſe Particulars, that there may be no Miſtake in the Report of your Reſolutions on theſe Heads.

In my former Meſſage I omitted to inform you that the Barracks on Caſtle-Iſland will not conveniently hold a Regiment without an additional Building for Officers Rooms;—the want of ſuch a Building has been enquired into by the Commiſſary and found to be real; and an Eſtimate of the Expence has been made, which I underſtand amounts to £.260. I deſire that you will take this alſo into your Conſideration, and let me know your Reſolution thereupon.

July 12. 1769. Fra. Bernard.

answer page 580

AT a General Council held Yeſterday at Cambridge, His Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to nominate

John Lowell, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Eſſex.

Joſhua Upham, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Worceſter.

Mr. *Iſaac Farnſworth*, to be a Coroner for the County of Middleſex.

To which Nominations his Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, June 27, 1769.

RESOLVED, That the Treaſurer of this Province be, and hereby is directed to give public Notice to the Poſſeſſors of Government Securities, that were due the 20th Inſtant, that they bring them in to the Treaſury on or before the 20th of July next, in order that they may be paid off, and that no Intereſt will be allowed upon ſaid Notes after the ſaid 20th of July.

Sent up for Concurrence,

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, 28th June, 1769.

READ and Concurred, JNO. COTTON, D. Secr'y.

Conſented to FRA. BERNARD.

A true Copy, Atteſt.

JNO. COTTON, D. Secr'y.

IN Obedience to the above Order I hereby give Notice to the Poſſeſſors of Government Securities, that were due the 20th of June laſt, that no Intereſt will be allowed on ſaid Securities after the 20th Inſtant.

TREASURER's-OFFICE, H. GRAY, Treaſurer.

July 5th. 1769.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joſeph Barrell

At the loweſt Rates for the Caſh,

At Store No. 3. the South Side of the Town Dock,

In large, or ſmall Quantities.

Green Coffee;	Flour;	Cotton Wool;
Chocolate;	Rice;	Hard Soap;
Loaf and Brown Sugars;	Indigo;	Kippen's Snuff;
	Brimſtone;	Caſes of Bottles;
Cinnamon;	Copperaſs,	Caſe Bottles;
Cloves;	Allum;	China Ware;
Pepper;	Redwood;	Glaſs Ware;
Allſpice;	Logwood;	Earthen Ware;
Ginger;	Starch;	Lamp Black;
Muſtard;	Raiſons;	

ALSO, *Ship Bread of the beſt Kind, Indian Corn, Wool Cards; warranted Scythes; Flax*, &c.

☞ Claret in Bottles, and choice Jamaica Spirit.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith

At his Store in King-ſtreet,

Spermaceti Candles,

by the Quantity or ſingle Box,

(Manufactur'd by *Dan. Jenckes* & *Co.* at *Providence*) warranted pure and free from any Adulteration.

STONE-LIME.

To be Sold on board the Sloop St. John's Pacquet, Henry Brookings, *Maſter, lying at* Treat's *Wharff*, *St. John's* Stone Lime at *Twenty Shillings* per Hogſhead, equal if not ſuperiour to any imported into this Town.

BEAVER.

A few Packs of *Spring-Beaver* to be diſpoſed of by the Commiſſary-General.

Strayed or Stollen out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, in *Roxbury*, the 26th or 27th of laſt *May*, a ſorrel MARE about 14 Hands high, Trots and Paces; has a white Stripe in her Forehead, and ſome white on her hind Feet. Said Mare is about 7 Years old. If any Perſon will inform where ſaid Mare is, or bring her to me at *Roxbury*, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

July 3. 1769. *Jonathan Davis.*

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.*—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE SOLD,

A good FARM in *Reboboth*,

containing about forty Acres of Land, with two Houſes, and two good Wells of Water, lately known by the Name of the *Bear Tavern*, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Meeting Houſe, fronting the Common: Part of the Money to be paid down and the Remainder in two or three Years upon good Security.—Enquire of *Iſaiah Hunt*, Eſq; of *Reboboth*.

Reboboth, June 19th, 1769.

To be ſold at *PUBLIC VENDUE*,

to the Higheſt Bidder, on the Firſt Day of Auguſt *at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon*,

A Farm in *Uxbridge*, containining about 200 Acres, 50 or more of which is choice Interval for Ploughing & Mowing, and has a Crop of Graſs and Grain thereon, with a large Houſe and a Barn 80 Feet in Length, and other Conveniences.—For further Particulars enquire of *Samuel Baldwin*, living on ſaid Farm, or of *Iſaac Jones* at *Weſton*.

N.B. A Corn Mill and Saw-Mill in good Repair, and a full ſupply of Water to carry them, adjoining ſaid Farm, may be had very reaſonable.

TO BE SOLD,

(By Order of the Hon. His Majeſty's Superiour Court of Judicature, &c. held at Plymouth, *in the County of* Plymouth, *&c.) At the Houſe of* Eliſha Foord *Innholder in* Marſhfield, *in ſaid County, on* Tueſday *the 1ſt of* Auguſt, *at* 3 *o'Clock, Afternoon, by* John Winſlow, *Eſq; and* Lucy Bourn, *Adminiſtrators on the Eſtate of* Rouſe Bourn, *late of* Marſhfield, *in the County aforeſaid, deceaſed, for the Payment of his the deceaſed's Debts*,

Part of his Real Eſtate, viz. a Part of an Iſland called *Hewit's-Iſland*, containing thirty or forty Acres of good Land, well watered & fenced, and ſo much of Meadow, if wanted, as will with the Iſland produce Three Hundred Pounds Lawful Money. The Meadow propoſed for Sale to be by the Acre, beginning at the Landing Place Meadow near the ſaid deceaſed's, or other Meadows if convenient.

And alſo on the Third Day of *Auguſt*, at the Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, all his Moveable Eſtate, conſiſting of Bedding, Chairs, Tables, and every Utenſil for Houſe-keeping, Live Stock, Horſe and Chaiſe, Yokes, Hoes, and Huſbandry Tools.—The laſt Sale to begin at Two of the Clock of ſaid Day.—The Premiſes and Articles may be viewed at any Day between this and the Day of Sale.

And alſo by the ſaid John, *in his private Capacity.*

His Farm call'd *Dagon Paſture*, with *Carſwell* Marſh adjoining, containing One Hundred Acres, well meadow'd, wooded and watered, and Land in proportion for Feeding and Tillage.—To be ſhewn at any Day to thoſe inclining to purchaſe.

TO BE SOLD

A good full built Veſſel, about 160 Tons, now on the Stocks at *Taunton*, planked to the Gunwale, and the upper Works now a finiſhing.—Alſo another of 145 Tons, launched and carried down the River over the Bars:—Both Veſſels built of ſeaſoned white Oak.

Any Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the Conditions of Sale, may inſpect the Form and Quality of ſaid Veſſels, and if they are found deficient in Model, Stuff, or Workmanſhip, the Subſcriber obliges himſelf to pay them for two Days Journey. JOHN ADAM.

TO BE SOLD,

500 Quintals of Jamaica Fiſh, and 250 Barrels of Mackrell, very good Quality. Enquire at *John Newell's*, Cooper, near the Draw Bridge, *Boſton*.

TO BE LET,

A very large commodious Dwelling-Houſe, with a good Stable, next Door Northward of the *Heart* and *Crown*. Enquire of *John Hunt*.

TO BE LET,

A convenient Brick HOUSE, in Cold-Lane, oppoſite Sudbury-ſtreet, in good Repair Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE in Cambridge-Street, near the Orange-Tree, three Rooms on a Floor Yard, Garden, and a Pump of good Water.—Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A very likely Negro Girl, between 15 and 16 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, and is extremely handy in a Family. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

No 745

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1769.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 8.

MONITOR XII.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE laid before you a faithful account of the state of our affairs in Great-Britain; and of the temper of the present Ministry. We see it too glaringly displayed in the King's speech, and the addresses in answer to it, in the resolutions of both Houses concerning Boston, with the address and answer. They are too expressive to repuire any comment; they are written in blood, and cannot be misunderstood. It is true they aim at one colony only, but this artifice surely cannot deceive you, nor withhold you from considering every colony interested in the sufferings of one for a common cause. Divide and tyrannize, is the maxim; to subdue one at a time, is the surest and most facile way to crush all. With such pregnant proofs before you, of a permanent and complete subversion of your liberties, you cannot, without infatuation, listen to those who would persuade you, that if you demean yourselves into acquiescence and quiet, this oppressive duty-act will be repealed, and every grievance redressed.(a)

But to be convinced how futile this expectation is, look only upon the despotic circle with which they have already encompassed our liberties. The Parliament are to raise a revenue upon us without our consent; the Commissioners are to see it collected; the Admiralty Courts are to try all revenue causes; whoever a Governor shall accuse of treason, is to be sent to Britain for his trial, or rather, as his Majesty's most gracious answer has it, "*to be brought to condign punishment*;" the Governors, Counsellors and Judges, are appointed by the King, and exist during his pleasure; and to render them all as rigorous in the collection of the revenue as possible, they are to be paid out of the money thus raised upon us, without our consent or participation. From the same fund too is a military and naval force to be maintained, to enforce absolute obedience to this tremendous system of abject slavery. Never was a plan of despotism more absolute, and in itself complete, never were chains better forged; and should our acquiescence suffer them to be riveted, we are undone for ever.

Is the giving our own money to the Crown a dear and valuable right? We are totally deprived of it by the British Parliament, over which we have no earthly restraint, with which no possible connection. Is trial by jury an essential privilege of freemen, necessary to a due dispensation of justice, and the security of the subject; This is absolutely wrested from us by the Admiralty Courts, in which one Judge, appointed by the Crown during pleasure, and paid out of the condemnation money, if it be sufficient, determines between the King and the subject. Are our lives dear to us; Every Governor may devote whom he pleases, by charging him with treason, and sending him to England, where he will be tried, if happily this farce be deemed necessary to precede the tragedy of execution, by a jury of strangers, infected with the most violent prejudice. The Commissioners of the Customs only are vested with the alarming powers of excise, in forcing open, or ordering to be forced, any man's locks.(c)

Deprived thus of the privilege of giving or keeping our money, the executive and judicial powers, as independent of the people, as they are absolutely dependent on the King; the trial by jury, that great bulwark of safety in life and estate, taken from us; our houses, closets, cabinets, &c. laid open to the will and pleasure of the Commissioners, or the lowest servant belonging to the revenue; and all these maintained by us without our consent; what remains to make our slavery compleat? Nothing but our acquiescence and submission. What can save us from this dreadful bondage? Nothing but an *unanimous, determined, permanent opposition.*

How this is to be conducted is the next question, and it may be very shortly discussed. We have petitioned, reasoned and remonstrated in vain; let us try the next gentle method of admonishing *Great-Britain*, and recalling her to reason and justice, that is, *to desist from the consumption of her manufactures, and supplying her with those raw materials, from which her trade, manufactures, merchants and revenue, receive great profits, such as tobacco, tar, pitch, hemp, flaxseed, pot-ash, &c.* Instead of expending our labour on these, let us raise grain, provisions, and all materials for manufactures; in the manufacturing of which, the rest of our labour may be employed. Some tempory loss and inconvenience will arise from so great a change; but the benefits which will flow from it are manifold, great and lasting. It will save us from a slavery otherwise inevitable; the yoke is before us, the chains are prepared, there is no alternative but tamely to put them on, or vigorously endeavour to make them drop from the enervated hands of our oppressors. He who would expose himself and his posterity to the hateful insults of petty authority; he who would devote his life and fortunes to the arbitrary will of Governors, Commissioners, Judges, Custom-house Officers, Minions and Parasites; he who would see the whole people of this continent governed without exception by laws to which they give no consent, and their once honourable and respected Assemblies humiliated to mere corporations; let him patiently resign himself to the shackles which are forged for him, and wonderfully calculated to secure these fatal consequences. But when the galling chain sits heavy on him; when the calamities of which slavery is banefully prolific, press hard and sore upon him; in that miserable state fleeced, despised, injured and insulted, let him persevere in his virtue of resignation, nor be tempted to execrate his miserable existence, or accelerate, in wish, the slave's and wretch's last resource, the hand of death.

To render opposition effectual, unanimity is greatly requisite. How necessary an union and harmony among ourselves are to the maintenance of our most valuable Rights, may be drawn not only from reason, but from the great apprehension entertained of it by those who would subvert them. It was therefore that the Congress at *New-York*, was so loudly exclaimed against by the *Grenvillian* party, and that the Circular Letter at *Boston*, was such an alarming measure at home, that every art of soothing, every influence of threats, were used by my Lord *Hillsborough*, to render it abortive.(f) In pursuance of the old maxim, divide and tyrannize, this artful minister is industriously propagating an opinion, that but for such steps as those taken in *America*, he would certainly have had the late duty-act repealed; and this at the very time the Ministry are declaring in Parliament, it was intended to fix the dominion of Parliament over *America*, and therefore to be enforced, if questioned: And every measure they take, tends to evince the fatal truth of this declaration.

Be assured then, my countrymen, and I speak to you from the best information, we have every thing *to fear* from *Great-Britain*, nothing to expect but *insult, injury and oppression.* And from these, nothing can relieve us, but a *determined, unanimous, permanent, opposition.*

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

July 13. 1769.

The following Message mentioned in our last to be voted by the House, was Yesterday delivered to his Excellency the Governor at Cambridge. We shall give it our Readers from the Votes.

In the House of Representatives, July 4. 1769.

ORDERED, That Mr. *Hancock*, Mr. *Spooner*, Mr. *Otis*, Major *Hawley*, and Mr. *Greenleaf*, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet, with the following Answer to his Message of 28th June last.(4)

THO's CUSHING, Speaker.

May it please your Excellency, *vide message 567*

BY your Message to this House of the 28th June last, we are informed, that his Majesty has been pleased by his Sign Manual, to signify to you his Will and Pleasure that you repair to Great-Britain, to lay before him the State of this Province. We are bound in Duty at all Times, and we do more especially at this Time chearfully acquiesce in the lawful Command of our Sovereign: It is a particular Satisfaction to us that his Majesty has been pleased to order a true State of this Province to be laid before him; for we have abundant Reason to be assured, that when his Majesty shall be made fully acquainted with the great and alarming Grievances which his truly loyal Subjects here have suffered thro' your Administration, and the Injuries they have sustained in their Reputation, as well as every important Interest, he will in his great Clemency and Justice frown upon and for ever remove from his Trust all those who by wickedly misinforming his Ministers, have attempted to deceive even his Majesty himself. Your Excellency is best acquainted with the Part you have acted; your own Letters have enabled this House and the Publick in some Measure to form a Judgment. And while you will necessarily be employed as this House conceives, in setting your own Conduct in the most favourable Light before his Majesty, we are persuaded we shall be able to answer for our selves and our Constituents, to the Satisfaction of our Sovereign whenever we shall be called to it.

You are pleased to communicate to the House an Instruction for the Appropriation of the Salary granted to his Majesty's Governor during such Time as he may be absent from the Colony: But as we are not "made to understand" that your Excellency will be continued in your Office as Governor of the Province after your expected Departure from it, the House cannot in Faithfulness to their Constituents make an unprecedented Grant of their Money for Services which we have no Reason to expect will ever be performed.

Your Excellency must be fully sensible that the People of this Province have never failed in Duty to his Majesty, to make ample Provision for the Support of his Government. You will be pleased to remember that you are fully paid to the Second of *August* next, before the Expiration of which Time you will embark for *Great-Britain*. We shall then make the necessary Provision "for the Support of the Dignity of the Government," and when his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to appoint another Governor, we trust this People will be ready, as they ever have been to grant him an ample Salary, proportioned to their own Abilities, and suitable to his Station and Merit. These are the only Considerations which ought to have any Weight with this House in granting the People's Money for the Support of a Governor.—His Majesty's 49th Instruction now before the House, and to which you refer us, is a Rule for your Excellency, but we conceive, was never intended for the House of Representatives.—We have however the Pleasure of observing, that your Excellency is not at all restrained by it, from signing any Bills, or other Matters that may be laid before you, at any Time preceding the Grant of a Salary for the Support of Government, and therefore we have a just Right to expect that you will not upon that Account retard such publick Business now before you, as his Majesty's Service and the Welfare of the People indispensably requires.

Thursday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following Message to the House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HEREBY communicate to you an Extract of a Letter I have received some Time ago from General GAGE, desiring that I would lay before you the Accounts of the Expenditures incurred by Quartering His Majesty's Troops at *Boston*, that Funds may be provided for discharging the same. I accordingly lay before you the said Accounts, as communicated to me by Col. *Robertson*, together with a Copy of a Letter from him upon the Subject. The Vouchers referred to in the said Letter are in the Hands of Col. *Joseph Goldthwait*, who will produce the same to your Order. I desire that you will take these Accounts into your Consideration, and provide proper Funds for discharging the same, so far at least as you are required by Law.

I am also desired by the General to make a Requisition to you, that Provision may be made for the further Quartering His Majesty's Forces in the Town of *Boston*, and Castle-Island, according to Act of Parliament.—This Provision was made for the 65th Regiment whilst it was quartered in the Castle-Island, by my Order, with the Advice of Council. But now the General Court is sitting, it is proper that you should take Order in this Business, and especially in providing Funds for that Purpose, without which further Provision cannot be made. I desire you would act thereupon as soon as you can, as I understand that the Quartering the 29th Regiment in the Castle Barracks is delayed for Want of it. *answer'd page 584*

July 6. 1764 Fra. Bernard.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following Message to the House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AS the Session is drawing to a Conclusion, I must desire that you will give an Answer to my Message of Thursday last, and that you will distinguish between the Charges arising from the hiring Barracks and furnishing them, and the Charges of purchasing such Provisions as are directed by Act of Parliament to be provided by the Province; and that you will also give an Answer, whether you will or will not establish Funds for the future supplying Provisions, according to Act of Parliament, to the Troops quartered in Barracks in the Town of *Boston*, or which shall or may be quartered in the Provincial Barracks on the Castle-Island, or either of them. And I desire that you will be explicit and distinct in these Particulars, that there may be no Mistake in the Report of your Resolutions on these Heads.

In my former Message I omitted to inform you that the Barracks on Castle-Island will not conveniently hold a Regiment without an additional Building for Officers Rooms;—the want of such a Building has been enquired into by the Commissary and found to be real; and an Estimate of the Expence has been made, which I understand amounts to £.260. I desire that you will take this also into your Consideration, and let me know your Resolution thereupon.

July 12. 1769. Fra. Bernard.

answer'd pa. 584

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, June 27, 1769.

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer of this Province be, and hereby is directed to give public Notice to the Possessors of Government Securities, that were due the 20th Instant, that they bring them in to the Treasury on or before the 20th of July next, in order that they may be paid off, and that no Interest will be allowed upon said Notes after the said 20th of July.

Sent up for Concurrence,

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, 28th June, 1769.

READ and Concurred, JNO. COTTON, D. Secr'y.

Consented to FRA. BERNARD.

A true Copy, Attest.

JNO. COTTON, D. Secr'y.

IN Obedience to the above Order I hereby give Notice to the Possessors of Government Securities, that were due the 20th of June last, that no Interest will be allowed on said Securities after the 20th Instant.

TREASURER's-OFFICE, H. GRAY, Treasurer.

July 5th. 1769.

(a) vid Tea Act page 135. Vol. 1 (b) vid also Molass Revenue Act pa. 9. (c) vid act appointing Board pa. 718 Vol. 1. (d) vid New Court of admiralty page 121. & the Judges Names &c. pa. 379. (e) vid their Commission — page 253. (f) vid Hillsborough Letter to y^e Colonies page 149. (2) vid Index for Petitions &c (3) vid pa. 559 (4) pa. 559. 180) Page 227 Vol. 1 Page 363 Vide page 372 — 436 — 448 — 468 Page 472 Page 477 Pa. page 43 Pa. 463. 831 &c vid Billeting Act pa. 274

Last Saturday, Mr. *Hancock*, Col. *Bowers*, Major *Hawley*, Col. *Buckminster*, and Mr. *Otis*, a Committee of the Honorable House of Representatives, waited upon the Governor of this Province with their Answer to his Excellency's two Messages of the 6th and 12th Instant. *See a good peice relating to this Subject, vol. I Page 671*

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have contemplated your several Messages of the 6th and 12th Instant, as fully as the Time to which you were pleas'd to limit them would admit. And as General Gage's Letter on this Subject dated 15th of May, of which we were favour'd with an Extract only, must have been receiv'd before the Meeting of the General Assembly, we think it very extraordinary that your Excellency should suffer *five* or *six Weeks* to elapse before you thought proper to give us the *least Intimation* of this *Matter*. It is also surprizing, that as the *Barrack Master General, Colonel Robinson*, was in *Boston* near a Month, the greater Part of which time the General Assembly was sitting, we never before heard of the "*Demand*" which he has had "*the Honor to make*", as he is pleas'd to express himself in his Letter to your Excellency of the 18th of June. It is wonderful, indeed that this House should have no Notice of that *Demand* till the 6th Instant, and that a *quickning Message* should so soon follow. Between these Messages Lord's Day intervening, the House had adjourn'd as usual from Saturday to Monday. But it is truly astonishing that when the gracious Desires of Majesty itself, of Aids in Men and Money in the late War, in which we freely bled with our Fellow Subjects and Brethren of Great-Britain, as well as of America, and on other less arduous Occasions, have with Royal Clemency and great Condescension ever been intimated in the Form only of a *Requisition*, the *Barrack Master General* should hold so high & peremptory a Tone as the Word *Demand* must necessarily imply. The Indignity thus offer'd to your Excellency's *Commission* would have been an Affair intirely between *your Excellency* and the *Barrack Master General*, had it not been communicated to us as an Appendage, nor accompanied your Message of the 6th Instant, the Subject of which we shall now more immediately consider.

The publick Proceedings of this House, we trust, will sufficiently evince to the whole World and to all Posterity the Idea we entertain of the sudden Introduction of a Fleet and Army here; of the unparallelled Methods us'd to procure this Armament, and of the indefatigable Pains of your Excellency and a few interested Persons, to keep up a standing Force here by Sea and Land in a Time of profound Peace, under the *mere Pretence of the Necessity of such a Force to aid the Civil Authority*. But were it a Time of War, and the Necessity of such a Force ever so great, of which it is admitted the King by Virtue of his undoubted Prerogative of marching his Armies, and directing his Fleets to any Part of his Realms or Dominions, is the sole Judge, Yet Sir, it should be remember'd, that the very Nature of a *free* Constitution requires that those Fleets and those Armies should be supported only by the *Aids voluntarily* granted by the *Commons*. Thus till very lately they have been supported, not only in Great-Britain and Ireland, but in all the British Dominions.

May it please your Excellency, We are constrained to be very explicit upon the *Funds* propos'd, and the *Law alluded* to, both in your Message of the 6th Instant, and in the Extract of General Gage's Letter before us. By *Funds* we presume is meant a Provision for the Reimbursement of such Expences as have been occasion'd, or may accrue, in Consequence of quartering the Troops here: and by *Law* we presume is meant the Mutiny Act, so commonly call'd, which was pass'd in the 6th Year of the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign. By this Act it is declared "the Officers and Soldiers quarter'd as therein more particularly express'd shall from Time to Time be furnish'd and supplied by a Person or Persons to be authoriz'd or appointed for that Purpose by the Governor and Council of each respective Province, or upon the Neglect or Refusal of such Governor and Council in any Province, then by two or more Justices of the Peace residing in or near the Place" of quartering, with "Fire" and other enumerated articles; and that the respective provinces shall "*repay such Person or Persons* all such Sum or Sums of Money by him or them paid, for the taking, hiring, and siting up uninhabited houses, and for furnishing the Officers and Soldiers therein, and in the Barracks", with "Fire", *and the other enumerated Articles. And such Sum or Sums are by said Act required to be "rais'd in such Manner as the publick Charges for the Provinces respectively are rais'd.*". And it is also further declared by said Act, that if "the extraordinary *Expence of Carriages be paid by the Province or Colony where the same shall arise.*"

From hence it is obvious that a Governor and Council have no more Right by this Act to draw any Money out of a Colony Treasury than the two Justices mentioned therein. The Duty prescribed is entirely confin'd to the appointment of a Person or Persons to furnish & supply the Articles in said Act mentioned. Such is the Unreasonableness and Severity of the Act, that it leaves to the Assemblies not the least Colour of a Privilege, but only the pitiful Power to raise the Sums in such Manner as the publick Charges of the Provinces respectively are rais'd. Hence it is manifest how unwarrantably the Governor and Council have acted in the Payments they have order'd between the Dissolution of the last Year's Assembly and the convening of this, for Articles furnished his Majesty's 65th Regiment lately quartered in the Barracks at Castle-William: For it is known there was no Fund provided, consequently there could be no Appropriation made by the General Court for that Purpose.

We shall now with your Excellency's Leave take a larger View of the Act of Parliament above-mentioned. This whole Continent has for some Years past been distress'd with what are called Acts for imposing Taxes on the Colonists for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue, and that without their Consent in Person or by Representative. This Subject has been so fully handled by the several Assemblies and in the Publications that have been made, that we shall be as brief as possible upon that Head; but we take Leave to observe, that in Strictness all those Acts may be rather called Acts for raising a TRIBUTE in America for the further *Purposes* of Dissipation among *Placemen* and *Pensioners*. And if the present System of Measures should be much further pursued, it will soon be very difficult, if possible, to distinguish the Case of Widows and Orphans in America, plunder'd by infamous Informers, from those who suffer'd under the Administration of the most oppressive of the Governors of the Roman Provinces, at a Period when that once proud and haughty Republick, after having *subjugated* the *finest Kingdoms* in the World, and drawn all the Treasures of the *East* to *imperial Rome*, fell a Sacrifice to the unbounded Corruption and Venality of its *Grandees*. But of all the new Regulations, the *Stamp-Act* not excepted, this under Consideration is the most excessively unreasonable. For in Effect, the yet *free* Representatives of the *free* Assemblies of North-America are called upon, to repay of their own and their Constituents Money, such Sum or Sums as *Persons*, over whom they *can* have no *Check* or *Controul* may be pleas'd to *expend!* As Representatives we are deputed by the People, agreeable to the Royal Charter and the Laws of this Province. By that Charter and the Nature of our Trust we are only empower'd to "grant such Aids" and "levy such Taxes for his Majesty's Service as are reasonable", of which if we are not *free* and independent Judges we can no longer be *free* Representatives, nor our Constituents *free* Subjects. If we are *free* Judges, we are at Liberty to follow the Dictates of our own Understanding, without Regard to the Mandates of another; much less can we be *free* Judges, if we are but blindly to give as much of our own and of our Constituents Substance, as may be commanded, or thought fit to be expended, by those we know not.

Your Excellency must therefore excuse us in this EXPRESS DECLARATION, *That as we cannot consistently, with our Honor, or Interest, and much less with the Duty we owe our Constituents, so we shall never make Provision for the Purposes in your several Messages above-mentioned.*

Last Saturday the Governor was pleas'd to Prorogue the General Assembly of this Province to the 10th of January next, after delivering the following Speech, and signing the following Acts.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AT the opening of this Session, I had in contemplation the expediency of passing the public Bills which were necessary to the Government with all due expedition, and particularly the Supply Bill, without which the whole Provincial Debt, by a Law then subsisting, would have been levied in one Year, which would have been a great Burthen upon the People. And I had resolved with myself to promote the expediting such necessary Bills, and to avoid and remove, as far as I could, all difficulties which might obstruct the same. But you, Gentlemen, had not the same Disposition: you not only put a stop to all re[illegible] Business with the most trifling pretences for some Weeks together; but you endeavoured, by all Means you could, to oblige me, in the course of my Duty, to put an abrupt end to the Session, before you would permit the necessary Business of the Province even to be brought before you.

In this, Gentlemen, you had some success; you put me under the difficulty of either not making proper Provision for the necessary Service of the Government, which could not be done without continuing the Session, or by a continuation of it, showing a want of regard to the dignity of the Crown. The Assertions, Declarations and Resolutions, which you have from the beginning of the Session to this Time to continue to issue, in direct Opposition to the Sense of the sovereign Legislature, as it has been lately declared and in Terms entirely inconsistent with the Idea of this Province being a Part of the British Empire, would have demanded of me an immediate Vindication of the Honor of the Crown, by putting an early End to this Session, if I had not been restrained by my concern for the Exigencies of the State. And I must rely upon his Majesty's favorable indulgence in accepting my attention to the Necessities of the People, in lieu of the resentment which was due to the misbehavior of their Representatives.

To his Majesty therefore and, if he pleases, to his Parliament must be referred your invasion of the rights of the imperial Sovereignty. By your own acts you will be judged: you need not be apprehensive of any Misrepresentations; as it is not in the power of your Enemies, if you have any, to add to your Publications: they are plain and explicit, and need no comment.

It is my Duty, and I shall do it with regret, to transmit to the King true Copies of your Proceedings: and, that his Majesty may have an Opportunity to signify his Pleasure thereupon before you meet again, I think it necessary to Prorogue this General Court immediately to the usual Time of its Meeting for the Winter Session.

Council-Chamber,
July 15, 1769. *Fra. Bernard.*

Go hated [illegible] *by all Countries curs'd,*
And when arriv'd in Britain, do your worst;
We'll clip your Wings, your future Flight prevent,
And fill your wretched Soul with Discontent.
Your wicked Actions in your Face shall stare,
From a Remonstrance that shall meet you there.

An Act for supplying the Treasury with the Sum of Eighty eight Thousand one Hundred and fifty eight Pounds, *to be there issued for discharging the public Debts, and drawing the same into the Treasury again.*

An Act for apportioning and assessing a Tax of Thirty Thousand Pounds, *&c.*

An Act for granting unto his Majesty several Rates and Duties of Impost and Tonnage of Shipping.

An Act for empowering the East Precinct in Salem *where the Rev. Mr.* James Diman *now officiates, to raise Money for defraying ministerial and other necessary Charges of said Precinct.*

An Act to enable Robert Pierpont *to collect the Taxes uncollected by* Samuel Adams *late Collector of Taxes for the Town of* Boston.

An Act to prevent the Destruction of Alewives and other Fish in Ipswich *River, and to encourage the increase of the same.*

An Act for reviving and continuing sundry Laws that are expired or near expiring.

The Public are hereby informed,

That no one Person has the Small-Pox in Town, or the Symptoms of it, excepting those who are in the Hospital at *New Boston*, and at Mr. *Crafts's* House near Liberty-Tree; all of whom are in a fair Way of Recovery. Guards are continued and red Flags kept out at those Places, as also at the House from whence Mrs. *Tyler* has been buried, as Signals of Infection: These will not be removed, nor the Fences which stop the Passage Ways taken down, until the respective Houses are so thoroughly cleansed as to prevent any Danger of Infection therefrom.

By Order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boston, July 17, 1769.

TO BE SOLD BY

Caleb Blanchard

In Union-street at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail for Cash,

A Variety of Callicoes, Chints,

Fustians, Jeans, Duroys—Sagatheys, superfine Cloths—Damascus—Silk Brunswicks very genteel for Gentlemen's Waistcoats, Cotton Hollands, Bed-Ticks, Brocades—Lutestrings—Ducapes—Sattins, Cotton Counterpanes—Gum Patchet, plain and flowered Dimothies, Ribbons, Fans, Necklaces, Gauzes, Catguts, Mens, Womens and Childrens Hose, Knit Breeches—Silk Mitts of all Colours—Mens black and Cloth colour'd Gloves—Worsted Mitts, Blond Laces—Checks, Yellow Hollands—Stay Trimmings—Black Cravats—Check Handkerchiefs—Camblets, Shalloons, Tammies & Durants—Everlastings, black Sudbury Say—a variety of Gilt Buttons, Twist Buttons, Qualities, Womens Hats and Bonnets, Tillock's Snuff, Paper, Press Paper—Felt Hats—and many other Articles not mentioned.

Also choice Coffee, and a few Casks Sugars.

N. B. Those that have been a long while indebted to *Caleb Blanchard* are requested to make Payment to prevent Trouble.

UMBRILLOES.

GREEN Persian Umbrilloes made in the neatest and best Manner, to be Sold at 6l. 5s. a Piece by

Oliver Greenleaf,

At his Shop the Corner of Winter-Street (Opposite Seven-Star Lane, South-End, BOSTON:) Where is to be continued to be Sold,

NOT Lately Imported,

A great Variety of English GOODS

cheap for Cash:—Lynn Shoes, at 30s. Choice ditto at 32s. and 6d. per Pair.

BROWN SUGARS

Just Imported, and to be sold cheap for Cash only, by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, jun.

Opposite the Swing-Bridge;
Who sells also,

New-England Rum, Philadelphia superfine and common Flour, Ship Bread, race and ground ginger, copperas, allum, redwood, logwood, brimstone, Lisbon salt, jar oyl, felt hats, wool cards, sheetings, crown soap, Iron hollow ware, tar, oakham, and a parcel of small well assorted lignum vitæ.

Colony of Rhode-Island } *Newport, July 4. 1769.*

WHEREAS Naphtaly Hart, jun. of Newport, *aforesaid, Merchant, prefered a Petition unto the General Assembly of the Colony aforesaid, representing that he is an insolvent Debtor, and praying that he may receive the Benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors: Whereupon the General Assembly referr'd the said Petition, and Ordered that the Creditors of the said* Naphtaly Hart, *jun. should be notified by an Advertisement to be inserted three Weeks successively, in the* Newport, Boston *and* New-York *News-Papers, to appear at the next Sessions, and answer the same.*

I DO *therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the said* Naphtaly Hart, *jun. to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at* East-Greenwich *within and for the said Colony, on the second Monday in* September *next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted.*

HENRY WARD, *Secr'y.*

Rebeccah Flagg, *the Wife of the Subscriber, having eloped from her Bed and Board——I hereby caution all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I declare I will not pay One Farthing of any Debt she may contract from the Date hereof.*

Boston, July 19, 1769. WILLIAM FLAGG.

TAKEN up the 18th of July in Broad-Sound, a Drift Boat full of Water, without Oar or Painter. Said Boat is about 18 Feet long, and calcil up to the Gunwarts, and appears to be very old. Owned into Colonel *David Marble*, Junr. *Bingham, July 21, 1769.*

See Governor Barnard & See Vol. I Page 671 & vid Remonstrance pa. 649

vide Pa. 582

vid this Message with Remarks all the References in y^e Margin page 580

vid Resolves of y^e House page 576

& vid Resolves of the Lords & page 475.

The highest censure of Gov. Barnard is the greatest praise

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

A letter from London says, 'It is reported that the Earls Chatham and Temple have been offered the management of affairs, but refused it, until such time as the present Ministry had settled some matters they did not choose to have any hand in.'

Since our last several people have died suddenly, in and near this city, occasioned by their drinking too freely of cold water.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to the Sixth Instant, were Yesterday by Proclamation issued by his Excellency the Governor, farther prorogued to Tuesday the Fifth Day of September next.

BOSTON, July 17.

We are assured that the House of Representatives of this Province in the late Session of the General Assembly, wrote a very cordial Answer to the polite Letter lately received from the Honorable House of Burgesses of Virginia.

The Honorable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; Speaker of the House of Burgesses of Virginia is daily expected in this Metropolis.

The Representatives of this Province have in a large house of upwards of an hundred members UNANIMOUSLY remonstrated against the administration of Sir *Francis Bernard Baronet* of *Nettleham*, Governor of the Province, as having been corrupt and arbitrary; and humbly petition the King that he may be FOR EVER remov'd from this Government—It is said that above a dozen articles are therein exhibited against him, with authentic proofs chiefly taken from his own Letters (2) and Speeches of former and later Dates.

We are told that the infamous *Werres* will certainly take his departure from hence next Week, to answer before an awful Tribunal for high Crimes and Misdemeanors, having been the grand Instrument in promoting that Discord and Animosity which has for some Years past disturb'd the Repose of the S——n and threatned the Ruin of the whole British Empire.

The Hon. Commodore Hood, with his Lady and Family, embarked on board his Majesty's Ship Romney, which is to sail for Halifax in a few Days.

Tuesday last sailed from this Port for Halifax, his Majesty's Ship Launceston, having on board four Companies of the 64th Regiment; the remaining Companies of that Regiment are shortly to follow.

The Lydia, Capt. Hood, sails for London in a few Days.

Capt. Robson sailed last Thursday for London. In whom Major Butler of the 29th Regiment, Major Butler of the 65th, Capt. Carnden of the Train, Lieut. Campbell, of the 29th, and Mr. Goffe, of South-Carolina, went Passengers.

Last Saturday died here of the Small-Pox, greatly regretted, Mrs. FRANCES TYLER, Wife of Mr. JOSEPH TYLER, Merchant. Her amiable Mind, and sweetness of Temper and Disposition, render'd her happy in herself, and dear and valuable to every tender Connection of Life; which she resign'd, under all the peculiar Circumstances, with a Tranquility, Fortitude & Greatness of Mind seldom to be met with.

By Capt. Rodgers arrived at New-York from Pensacola, we have Advice, that Governor Elliot of that Place died suddenly there, about a Month after his Arrival.

The Brig Mansfield, Capt. Heaburn, is arrived at New-Haven from Liverpool, and has brought Letters from that Place as late as the 12th of May, but we cannot learn by them that the Parliament had done any Thing in American Affairs since our last Advices from thence, nor that there has been any Change in the Ministry.

A certain G—— who has a Country Seat about four Miles and an half from this Town, in Order to accommodate himself hired a Piece of Land which had been left for the Support of a free School in the Town where the Land lays, for which Land he was to pay Eight Pounds Lawful Money per Annum, the said G—— improved the Land, and when the Persons to whose Care the collecting the Rent of said Land applied to his ——, He told them as he had been so ill treated by the Government he never would pay them a Farthing.—This Conduct is so just in itself, and so much to the Honor of the Baronet, that it needs no Comment. (3)

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in a neighbouring Colony, to a Gentleman in this Town.

"I Most sincerely congratulate you, upon being once more allowed a house of commons in your Province, and am very glad to find that the true old English spirit for Liberty, their peculiar characteristic, still reigns in their breasts.

"The steps taken previous to the election, their determinate resolution not to transact any public business under the mouths of cannon; their sensible message to the governor; and above all, their firm, decent and spirited resolutions, are the subject of joy and admiration to every lover of the British constitution, and friends of the Colonies among us; And I dare venture to prophecy, that those that are yet unborn, will, with the greatest pleasure and esteem, revere and honor the Massachusets house of Representatives for the year 1769; and hold in the utmost contempt the detestable name of Bernard, and all his associates.——I am particularly well pleased with your Refutation respecting General Gage; I think you have given him a fine trimming, and treated him just as he deserved; I wish he had sense enough to feel it, and thereby be learnt to keep his fingers out of the fire, when he had no occasion to put them in.

"Mr. Bowdoin's address to the Governor, upon his negativing him as a Councellor, is much admired; and I think not without a great deal of justice.

"I have lately been reading over Wilkes's works; some Papers of the North-Briton, I think, are inimitable; and let his private character be what it will, it then was, and now is, very necessary, that the nation should have such a person held up to view. It appears to me, that in him the cause of America will be tried."

Wednesday died at Newbury-Port, Mrs. ELIZABETH GREENLEAF, Consort to BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Esq; and eldest Daughter to the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCY of this Town.

Last Wednesday Night died very suddenly, Captain JOHN HAMOCK, a noted Vintner in Royal-Exchange-Lane.—He went to Bed in Health, and not rising his usual Time, one of the Family went to his Chamber, and found him dead in the Bed. His Remains were decently interred last Saturday Afternoon.

Wednesday last arrived here from Halifax, his Majesty's Ship Rippon, of 60 Guns; as also our Station Ship, the Rose. These Ships carried the 65th Regiment from Castle-Island.

We hear the Rippon is to sail from this Port in about a Fortnight for England.

The beginning of last Week a Schooner belonging to this Place arrived here from Madeira, commanded by Capt. Phillips, the late Captain, named Barnard, belonging to Nantucket, a Fortnight before in a high Gale of Wind, fell over-board, and was drowned:——He was upon the Water ten or twelve Minutes, and the People tried to save him, but were not able.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

THE intimation to the Public a few years ago, of the advantages of raising Mulbury-Trees for the Culture of Silk, I find has not been altogether unattended to; for many Persons, in Town and Country, to my Knowledge, have procured the Mulbury-Seed, and raised vast numbers of Trees, and some have formed large and elegant Plantations, which doubtless, in a few years, will reward their Cares.

I observe in Draper's Paper, 25th of May last, the following Letter, which please to reprint.—viz.

"Mr. *Southwick*, *Newport, April* 24, 1769.

"ONE of your readers having observed in the Boston News-Papers several Pieces upon the subject of raising Mulbury-Trees, gives you Liberty to inform the Public that, to his knowledge, Mulbury Trees are easier and much quicker raised than Apple-Trees; that three years ago he sowed a small bed of about 3 & ½ Feet wide, about 22 feet long, with Mulbury Seeds, from which he raised above 500 Trees, many of which are now more than 10 feet high, the greater part are now transplanted."

This and many instances that might be produced, prove the practicability of raising in a few years, any number of Trees.

The ease with which the Silk Worms may be tended by every family; the advantages to the public arising from the sale of raw silk for remittance, &c. have been fully set forth in former publications. Therefore I shall not now enlarge upon them. My chief design at present is to remind the Public, that this week and the next, is the proper time to collect Mulberries for Seeds. The *Berries* may be immediately planted, about 1 & half inch deep, in good ground and warm situation; but I think they are better dried about two months, carefully preserved from mould, by stirring, and then planted as before. But for sale, or transplanting, it will be better to seperate the Seeds, by washing them clean from the pulp, and have them well dry'd in the Sun. The Seeds may be sown in the Spring or Fall; but I much prefer the Fall, as the trees come up earlier the next year, and get a growth, whereby they are the better able to endure the cold of the following winter.

Those persons that have but one or two trees now come to perfection, had better make a beginning, not only to perfect themselves in the method of tending worms, but to encourage others to bring on their Trees as soon as may be.—One Person in a neighbouring town, the last year raised above six thousand Balls from three trees, which Balls he brought and sold in Boston. There are some persons among us that understand the true method of winding the Balls, and the Public will soon be advertised where they may see a Reel, and be instructed in the art of winding with great expedition. (4)

I shall conclude with observing, that as one Gentleman the last year offered a bounty of One Hundred Dollars, as advertis'd in the public prints, to encourage the raising of Mulberry Trees; It is hoped the Government will think it worthy of attention, and offer such encouragement as shall bring this business to perfection,—as almost every family in the Province might in a few years raise so much Silk as would pay their taxes, and yet be chiefly the employment of children.

Your's, MORUS.

July 14, 1769.

The Debtors and Creditors of

Mr. *William Murray*, late of *Boston*, Gentleman, deceas'd Intestate, are respectively desired to make immediate Payment, and send in their Accounts for Adjustment, without Delay, to

JAMES PITTS, Jun.

(*Administrator of the Estate of said Murray*)

Boston, July 25, 1769.

TO BE SOLD

Four commodious Small Wooden

Tenements in Short-Street, South-End. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

WANTS A PLACE,

A Person brought up to Copying

Transcribing, &c. in a Public Office, and is us'd to Merchants Accounts, or would go as a Factor, upon reasonable Terms. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TAKEN out of a Sloop lying at the Town-Dock, on the 22th of July Instant, a Broad Cloth light-coloured Lapel'd Coat, a Jacket and a Pair of Breeches same Colour, 2 Pair Stockings, 2 pair white & 1 black, new ones, a pair of plain white Ruffles, ribb'd 3 pair handkerchiefs, 2 pair of them the Country make blue, 1 pair round, 2 pair plain, 1 Cutlass, in Sheath of 3 Feet long, a black and 1 white Shirt. Whoever will discover the Thief, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

A Quantity of *Newfoundland*

Bread to be Sold by WILLIAM HILL, near D. Clarke's, cheap for Cash.

To-Morrow will be Published,

(*And sold by* KNEELAND & ADAMS *in Milk Street*; *Price* ONE SHILLING.

A Concise, historical view of the perils, hardships, difficulties and discouragements which have attended the planting and progressive improvements of *New-England*; with a particular account of its long and destructive wars, expensive expeditions, &c. With reflections, *principally*, moral and religious; in Two DISCOURSES, preached at Roxbury on the GENERAL FAST, April 6, 1769. and published at the general Desire of the Hearers. By AMOS ADAMS, A. M. Pastor of the First Church in Roxbury.

1 Sam. 12. 7. *Now therefore stand still, that I may reason with you before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the* LORD, *which he did to you and your fathers.*

To be sold at Public Vendue, all

the Lands belonging to the Estate of the late *Joseph Dwight*, Esq; deceas'd, viz. Those in *Brookfield*, in the County of *Worcester*, and in *Shutesbury* and *Palmer* in the County of *Hampshire*, will be sold at the House of Mr. —— *Rice*, Innholder in *Brookfield*, on the first Tuesday of *August* next—And those at *Great-Barrington*, *Lanesborough* and *Lenox*, in the County of *Berkshire*, at the House of *Samuel Brown* in *Stockbridge*, on the second Tuesday of the same Month. The Sales to begin at Nine of the Clock in the Morning of each Day. For a particular Description of the Lands in the County of *Worcester*, inquire of *Jedidiah Foster*, Esq; of *Brookfield*; of those in the County of *Hampshire*, of Mr. *Jonas Lock* of *Shutesbury*; and of those in the County of *Berkshire*, of either of the Subscribers, Executors of the last Will of said Deceased. (2) vid his Letter page 463 — 831.

ELIJAH WILLIAMS.
STEPHEN WEST.
ELIJAH DWIGHT.

Wilmington, July 17, 1769.

LAST Saturday night at 10 o'clock ran away from his master Cadwallador Ford, of Wilmington, an indented servant Lad, named Robert Kilby, of short stature, and well set, of a light complexion and brown hair, near 18 years of age—a new cut upon the fore-finger of his right hand: Had on when he went away, a brownish colour'd camblet coat, lin'd with red, pretty well worn, strip'd linnen and woolen jacket double-breasted, green worsted plush breeches, 1 pair blue seam'd stockings, one pair light blue worsted stockings, a pair of thick pumps and brass buckles, two tow shirts and one garlic, a pair of tow trowsers, and a felt hat.—Whoever will take up said Run-away, and convey him to, or secure him, so that his master may have him, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary charges paid, by said (3) vid Index to Find them.

CADWALLADOR FORD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying away said servant on penalty of the Law.

There was with him one Joseph Ross, as he called himself, something taller, and about the same age, supposed to have run away from Ipswich, and to have inticed the said Robert to go with him; they had with them two brownish dogs each about as big as a fox. (4) mr Wm Whitwell (5) vid page 592.

Stray'd away from the Common

in Boston, on Monday the 26th of June last, a small Red Cow about 4 Years old, with white Face, two hind and one fore Foot white, also white Tail, white at the lower End. Whoever hath or shall stop said Cow, are desired to inform the Printers hereof, and they shall be Rewarded for their Trouble.

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

DUROYS—Thicksette—Tammies—Pelong Sattins, flower'd & of different Colours—Jeans—Callicoes—printed Linens—Marchester & Scotch Checks—striped Holland—Bed Ticken—Irish Holland—Sheeting Linnens—Handkerchiefs—Ment, Womens and Childrens Hose, &c. &c. Likewise some House Furniture—Wearing Apparel—Watches—a Pair of new Wheels and Carriage, &c. &c. &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN

Graham & Lalimore from Virginia. Turner from Newfoundland. Wells from New-Haven. Gorham from St. Martins. Stacey from St. Eustatia & Dominica. Phillips from Madeira. Symmes & Patten from Jamaica. Dean from St. Eustatia & Turks-Islands. Ross from Surrinam and St. Eustatia. Procter from Faro. Inglish & Bosworth from Cape-Nichola.

ENTERED OUT.

Arnold, Wescutt & Silas Atkins for Newfoundland. Johnson & Ball for London. Brooks for New-Haven. Silas Atkins, jun. for West-Indies. Ball & Pulling for Nova-Scotia. Hilton for New-York & Virginia. Lala for Halifax. Higgins for New-London.

CLEARED OUT.

Lewis for New-Haven. Boyd for New-London. Rich for Nova-Scotia. Atwood for Halifax. Clarke for New-Providence. Clist for Philadelphia. Mill for Africa. Farris for Western-Islands. Frazer for Dominica. Robson for London. Hoskal for Liverpool.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Fourteen Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Sixteen.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 54 *m. after* 4		*Friday*, 52 *m. after* 7	
Tuesday, 37 *m. after* 5		*Saturday*, 40 *m. aft* 8	
Wednesday, 23 *m. aft.* 6		*Lord's-day*, 24 *m. aft* 9	
Thursday, 12 *m. aft.* 7		Moon 1st Q. 10D. 3H.	

(1) vid p. 649. See a Former Proclamation. Page 1904 Gov. Barnard Sovereign. Gov. Barnard Excellency (2) See Page 531 in Page 527 Page 572

HARTFORD, July 10.

We hear from Northampton, that last Wednesday afternoon, came up there the most severe storm of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, that has been known for many years past—It rained so hard for several hours, that the meadows were overflowed with the water between 3 and 4 feet deep—great quantities of hay was carried off by the flood. During the storm the house of Deacon ——Hunt of that place, was struck with lightning——the lightning entered at the top of the chimney, and ran down to the lower floor, where two of Deacon Hunt's children were standing, one about 14, the other about 7 years of age, both of which were instantly killed. The lightning did the house but very little damage.

Last Tuesday three men were loading a battoe, at the ferry in this place, Mr. Joseph Elmer of East Windsor, who was assisting, accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned—and notwithstanding immediate assistance was given, by a number of persons who see him fall, yet his body could not be found till about three quarters of an hour afterwards—He was about 50 years of age, and has left a sorrowful widow and nine children.

KILLINGLEY, June 7.

Tuesday last Mary Conviss, of this Town, had one of her Legs amputated just above the Knee; it had suffered much from a Mortification, occasioned by a Fall about twelve Months since, and it was thought would put an End to her Life. The Operation was performed by Dr. Henry Sterling, of Providence, and she is now in a fair Way to recover.

SALEM, July 11.

The Reverend NATHANIEL WHITAKER, D. D. late Pastor of a Church at Chelsea, in Connecticut, came to Town last Saturday, with his Family, he having accepted an Invitation of settling in the Ministry over the Church and Congregation, of which the late Reverend Mr. HUNTINGTON was Pastor.

Just Published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof;
(Price 4s. 2d.)

THE
APPEAL DEFENDED;
OR
The proposed *American Episcopate*
VINDICATED,

IN ANSWER to the Objections and Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncy, and others.

By THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D. D.

"There are some Spirits in the World, who, unless they are in actual Possession of Despotism themselves, are daily haunted with the Apprehension of being subject to it in others; and who seem to speak and act under the strange Persuasion, that every Thing short of Persecution against what they dislike, must terminate in the Prosecution of themselves."

A few *Faneuil*-Hall Lottery Tickets to be sold by the Managers.

TO BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST RATES BY
Samuel Eliot, jun.
At his Store opposite the East End of Faneuil-Hall, lately improved by Mr. Samuel Allen,

BEST Jamaica Sugars, West-India Rum, Loaf Sugar, green Coffee, Bohea Tea, Kippen's Snuff, Ground Ginger, Pepper, Piemento, best *Durham and common* Mustard, Spices, Rice, Indigo, Cheshire Cheese, Florence Oyl, long and short Pipes, white Stone Cups and Saucers *by Crate or Gross*, Allum, Brimstone, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, &c.

N. B. A few Quintals best Dumb Fish, and a few Quarter Casks MADEIRA Wine.

To be sold on Board the Sloop St. John's Packet, lying in Treat's Dock, *Henry Brookings*, Master,

ST. John's Stone Lime at *Twenty Shillings* per Hogshead, equal if not superior to any ever Imported into this Town.

For LONDON,
The Ship *Susanna*,
HENRY JOHNSON, Master;
(A prime Sailor, with good Accommodations for Passengers) lying at Long-Wharf, will depart with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargo engaged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, or to FRANCIS GREEN, in King-Street.

TO BE SOLD BY
Nathaniel Warner,
At his Shop opposite the Sign of the Schooner, in Fish-Street, at the North-End of *Boston*,
Looking-Glasses and Pictures.

Said *Warner* Quick-silvers and Frames Glasses of all Sizes. All Sorts of Picture Frames done at the cheapest Rate.——*N. B.* Those that have Glasses left in my Hands, are desired to call for them.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE to the highest Bidder, on the First Day of *August*, at Two o'Clock, P.M.
A FARM in *Uxbridge*, containing about Two Hundred Acres, Fifty or more of which is choice Intervail for Tillage or Mowing, and a Crop of Grass and Grain on the same, and has a large House with a Barn eighty Feet in Length on the Premisses, with many other Conveniences: For further Particulars, enquire of Samuel Baldwin living on said Farm, or of Isaac Jones at Weston.

Colony of *Rhode-Island*. *Newport, July 4, 1769.*

WHEREAS Thomas Potter, *jun.* of South-Kingston, *in the Colony aforesaid, Merchant, preferred a Petition unto the General Assembly of the said Colony, representing that he is an insolvent Debtor, and praying that the Benefit of an Act passed in* June *1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors may be extended to him: Whereupon the General Assembly referred the said Petition, and ordered that the Creditors of the said* Thomas Potter, *jun. should be notified by an Advertisement to be inserted three Weeks successively in the* Newport, Boston *and* New-York *News-Papers, to appear at next Session and answer the same:*

I DO therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the said *Thomas Potter*, jun. to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at *East-Greenwich*, in and for the said Colony, on the second Monday in *September* next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

UMBRILLOES

Made and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Forestreet, next Door to Dr. *Clark's*, North-End, *Boston*, at the following Prices, *Viz.*

NEAT Mahogany Frames tip'd with Ivory or Brass Ferrils at 40*s.* Old Tenor, an Inferior Sort at 30*s* a Piece, and cheaper by the Dozen; neat Lutestring or Mantua Silk Umbrilloes at 4 Dollars, Persian Ditoes from 2 to 3 Dollars a Piece. Those Ladies whose Ingenuity, Leisure and Oeconomy leads them to make their own, may have them cut out by buying the Sticks or Frames of him. Ladies that choose them made, may have them done on reasonable Terms.

N. B. Gentlemen may be supply'd with neat Hickery Walking Sticks, with Ivory or Bone Heads, Fifes, Billiard Balls, and Tacks, and many other Things in the Turner's Way, cheap for Cash. (M. 29.-6w.)

WANTING TO BE EMPLOYED,

A Young Man, well versed in Book-keeping and Mathematics, lodging at the Sign of the Mitre-Coffee-House, in Fore-Street. His Character or Recommendation may be had, by applying to *John Rowe*, Esq; Merchant, in Boston.

N. B. Gentlemen wanting to have their Estates surveyed and planned, may have them done in the newest and most accurate Manner now used in England. Also any Person wanting to be taught Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonomitry, Navigation, Surveying, Dialling, Gauging, Geography, Conic-Sections, Perspective, Logarithms, Spherics, Astronomy, Fluxions, &c.—Likewise, new Method of keeping a Reckoning at Sea, containing all required. A Person of any Genius may learn it in two Weeks Time, by enquiring at his Lodgings as above.

AMERICAN GRINDSTONES
Of all Sizes,

MAnufactured in Nova-Scotia, and to be Sold by HENRY BASS, at his Store adjoining the Golden-Ball Tavern.——As he has them from the Maker, he is determined to supply the Town and Country, near as cheap as those imported from Great-Britain; and by the best Judges are esteemed vastly superior, the Grit being much smaller.

WHEREAS Ann, *the Wife of me the Subscriber, has run me in Debt at sundry Times: This is to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I declare I will not pay any Debt she shall contract from the Date hereof——As witness my Hand,*

Boston, July 1, 1769. JOHN ADAM WHITE.

TO LET,

A SMALL END OF A HOUSE IN FISH-STREET, NORTH-END.——ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

To be SOLD or LET,

A SCHOONER, three Years old, burthen about 100 Tons: For further Particulars, enquire of *Daniel Scott*, at the Sign of the Leopard, in Ann-Street.

Where may be had,

A General Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, and most Kinds of Groceries.

TO BE LETT,

A very large commodious Dwelling-House, with a good Stable, next Door Northward of the Heart & Crown; inquire of *John Hunt*, or of the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large double Dwelling-House, situate in Temple-Street, New-Boston, with two Rooms on a Floor, a good Cellar, Garden, Pump and Well of Water in the Yard, never known to be dry. Said House being well finished. The Land in Front measuring about 75 Feet, and about 53 Feet deep. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

Stockings, *&c.* manufactured.

PETER ETTER,

At his Room over the Dancing-School, near the Custom-House,

MAKES and sells Cotton, Thread and Worsted Stockings of all Sorts, Breeches Patterns, Mens Gloves, cotton, thread and worsted Caps.—*Where also* Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted, belonging to Gentlemen and others is taken in, and made to any Size.—Orders from the Country shall be punctually observed.

Choice New Raisins,
To be Sold by
Thomas Walley,
At his Store on Dock-Square.
ALSO,
New Rice—*Philadelphia* Flour,
THE VERY BEST
Jamaica and other Brown Sugars,
by the Hogshead or Barrel.
Green Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Indigo,
Loaf Sugar by the 100 wt. or single Loaf,
Chocolate by the Box or Dozen,
Pepper and Pimento by the Bag,
Florence Oyl by the Chest,
All Sorts of Spices——Split Peafe,
Allum—Brimstone—Salt Petre,
Race and Ground Ginger by the 100 wt. or Dozen,
Best *Boston* Starch equal to Poland,
The much admired *New-England* FLOUR MUSTARD, by the Dozen, single Bottle or Pound,
Whited Brown and Sheathing Paper by the Ream, (made at Milton.)
Fine Dutch Bedticks, two Yards wide,
Best German Heart and Club Steel,
Bolting Cloths of different Prices,
Hampers of Stone Ware, containing Quart Mugs, &c.
Best Dutch Floor, Hearth and Stair Brushes,
Choice *Narraganset* CHEESE,
Good BUTTER by the Firkin,
Sweet Oyl by the Jar,——Logwood—Redwood,
Also, A few Barrels Rozen.
N. B. Cash given for Mustard Seed & empty Mustard Bottles at said Store.

BENJA. ANDREWS, Jun.

HAS for Sale, at the lowest Rates for Cash, at his Store opposite the Swing-Bridge.

Philadelphia superfine & common Flour, Rice, Brown Sugars, Chocolate, Piemento, Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Olive Oyl in Barrels and Jars, *Pontinac Wine* of the best Quality, low-priced Sheetings, Womens Shoes, Felt Hats, Wool Cards, 6 by 8 Window Glass, Sieves, Codlines, Crown Soap, Kippen's Snuff, Indico, Allum, Copperas, Redwood, Logwood, Brimstone, Chalk, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Oakum, Iron hollow Ware, Scythes, small Anchors, suitable for Fishermen, barrel'd Beef, Indian Corn; also an Assortment of neat red, blue and black Leather Pocket Books.

HE has lately received a further Consignment of genuine Patent Medicines, such as Jesuits Drops an infallible Cure for the *Venereal Disease*, Balsam of Honey, remarkable for the Cure of Consumptions, Colds, and all Complaints of the Breast, Elixir Bardana, a certain Cure for the Gout and Rheumatism, Hooper's Female Pills, Lockyer's and Anderson's ditto, Sugar Plumbs for destroying Worms in Men, Women or Children, Walker's specific purging Remedy & cooling Powder, Daffy's Elixir, Stoughton's Stomach Elixir, Bateman's Drops, British Oyl, Court Plaister, Tooth Powder, a Cure for the ulcerated Gums and decaying Teeth, it cleanses the Teeth and Gums of all scorbutic Humors, heals and fills up the Channels which the Scurvey hath cut away, and causes a sweet and pleasant Breath, Turlington's Balsam, &c.

N. B. All the above Medicines will be sold very low, and with most of them are given ample and explicit Directions, which render any Advice or Assistance from another unnecessary.

Lisbon SALT,

To be Sold on Board the Brigantine Nimblenine-pence, at *Minot's* T; Enquire of *John Gillespie* in Queen-Street, or Capt. *Cartwright* on Board.

TO BE SOLD BY
Richard Smith,
At his Store in KING-STREET,
Sperma-Cæti CANDLES,
by the Quantity or single Box.
Manufactured by *Daniel Jenckes* & Com'y at *Providence*, (*warranted pure, and free from any Adulteration.*)
N.B. At the above Store may be had, an Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, GUN-POWDER.

Choice *New Flour*, and Bar Iron,
To be Sold at the lowest Rates for Cash or short Credit,
By John Cushing, & Co.
At their Sugar-House in Back-Street, a little below the Mill-Bridge, Boston.——Where they sell as usual, best double, single and some Refined Lump and Brown Sugars—and Molasses cheap for Cash. (J12.6w)

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,
Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

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